

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

THE NEWS.

There telegraph makes up this morning what was lacking yesterday. It will be found to contain a large amount of interesting news but the late hour at which the greater portion of it was received and its unusual length, leaves us neither time or space for the usual summary.

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's practical solution of the question of reconstruction seems to have put an end, for the present, to the controversy respecting the relations which the people of the Federal Government, each of the principal parties to the discussion seem to regard the President's plan as based on its special theory.

Sumner, who holds that by secession the rebel States committed *felony* de *facto*, and relapsed to a territorial condition, declares himself satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's adoption of his view. Whiting, who affirms that armed opposition to the Government of the United States to the extent of procuring a state of war, has converted the rebel people into alien enemies and subjected them to all the penalties of conquest, regards it as an approval of his theory. Robert Dale Owen, who declares that the States are dormant, but that they are to be revived as before when loyal people can be found to administer them, claims it as his invention; and finally Seward, who regards the rebellion as one of persons and secession as an illegal act and necessarily null and void, which cannot deprive the States of their rights under the Constitution, and holds that when the war is over the States must be readmitted under their old Constitutions and laws, is probably chucking over the final embodiment of his theories in the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

The newspapers are so puzzled as to which of the theories have been adopted by the President that they generally give it up and say that he has "wisely avoided committing himself to either of them," which in one sense is true, for the fact is the President's plan is what may be called "eclectic"; that is to say it takes something from all the theories propounded. By giving to a certain portion of the people of a State who shall accept the amnesty the right to come together and form a new government of their own, upon certain conditions prescribed by the Federal government, he is really assuming that the old State Governments have been annulled by rebellion.

The oath exacted of the parties to this new government to abide by the Proclamation of Emancipation treats the State slave constitution as a nullity, and necessarily efface free constitutions in their place. But again, behind this principle which meets the views of Sumner and Whiting, lies another which justifies the theory of Seward.

For the President's plan arises out of an exercise of the pardoning power, which assumes that, as Seward avowed, it is a rebellion of *persons*, and upon these persons, purged of their treason by accepting the conditions of the executive pardon, devolve the functions of State government. The State government revives with a class of loyal persons competent to administer, which suits Owen and Seward; and and though it revives in new form—namely, with a new constitution—that Mr. Seward might say, is the effect of the voluntary act of the popular constituency of the new or restored government by accepting the terms of the pardon for crimes committed by them, and does not imply the nullity of the old constitution as a consequence of rebellion.

In fact it is possible to reconcile the President's plan to two opposite theories; a feature which is a tolerably good proof that it hits the golden mean of truth between two impracticable extremes.

None of the plans of reconstruction have been more warmly discussed than that of Mr. Whiting, whose theory is based upon a recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the prize cases, that by war upon the United States, the rebels have become "alien enemies" and their territory "enemy's country."

A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser gives a somewhat different view of the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the "prize cases." He thus sums up the points of that decision:

1. The Court did not decide that the passing of the Ordinances of Secession made the territory of the insurgent States enemy's territory, or its inhabitants alien enemies.
2. The Court did not decide that the passing of the Secession Ordinances terminated the rights of the insurgent States as bodies politic, or the political relations of their inhabitants with the General Government, or with their respective States.
3. The Court decided absolutely nothing as to the effect of the passing of the Secession Ordinances on the civil or political relations of the inhabitants of the insurgent States with the General Government or with their respective States, as bodies politic, with the General Government.
4. The Court did not decide that the inhabitants of the seceding States are alien enemies at all, or that the territory of those States is enemy's territory.
5. What the Court did decide was—1. That in case of domestic war, the Government, using the powers and rights known to the international laws of war as blockade, and capture of enemy's property at sea.
2. That to determine whether property found at sea is "enemy's property," within the meaning of the law of prize, the same tests may be applied in domestic as in international wars.
3. One of those tests is that the owner of the

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, January 7, 1864.

The Senate met and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Noble.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SENATOR NORTON, from the committee appointed to confer with a House committee, and ask what time the Governor would be pleased to communicate with the two bodies, reported that his Excellency had set Monday noon as such time.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The telegraph announces the death of Archbishop John Hughes. This eminent Catholic prelate was born in the north of Ireland in 1798, and was therefore eighty-six years old at the time of his death. He was the son of a respectable farmer of small means, who emigrated to America in 1817. His father placed him with a florist to learn the art of gardening, but having little taste for such pursuits, he devoted his leisure to study, and as soon as his engagement expired, entered a theological seminary in Maryland, where he remained for several years.

In 1825 he was ordained a priest in Philadelphia, and afterwards founded a church there, of which he became Rector. In 1830 he was engaged in a public theological controversy with Rev. John Breckenridge, a distinguished Presbyterian Clergyman, on the subject of the Catholic Religion, which excited great interest at the time, and in which the remarkable talents which Mr. Hughes afterwards so often displayed in a long career of religious and political controversies, were strikingly displayed. In 1839 he became administrator of the diocese of New York, and in 1842, on the death of Bishop Dubois, succeeded to the episcopal dignity.

One of his first measures was a reform in the tenure of church property. All the eight churches in the city were heavily in debt and on the point of being sold. Bishop Hughes, amid violent opposition, succeeded in consolidating the church debts—removing them from the management of laymen—and securing the titles in his own name.

In 1839 he visited France, Austria and Italy, to obtain pecuniary aid for his diocese. He was warmly received in each country, and returned with a large sum of money.

About 1841 the famous dispute on the School question brought the Bishop still more prominently before the public. It was charged by the Catholics that the Common Schools were sectarian in character, and they protested against being taxed to support schools which they could not conscientiously send their children to. Public meetings were held. The Catholics petitioned the Common School Committee without success, and failed again to procure the same for some time.

The question was for some time prominent on the exciting controversy Bishop Hughes was the animating spirit of his party. In 1845 he went to Europe to procure the services of some of the Jesuits—brothers of Christian Schools and Sisters of Mercy. In 1846 he declined a special mission to Mexico, tendered by Bishop Polk. In 1850 New York was made an Archbishopric, and Archbishop Hughes went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. He had a long and heated discussion in 1854 with Erasmus Brooks about the Church property question. In 1862 he was elected to the office of President of the National Council of the United States, and in 1863 he was elected Secretary of the same body. In 1863 he was elected President of the National Council of the United States, and in 1863 he was elected Secretary of the same body.

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THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

We publish elsewhere the tabulated results of the official canvass of the votes cast for State officers at the November election. The figures on Governor closely compare with the official table published by us some weeks ago—the difference arising from the non-return to the Secretary of State, of the vote of Manomin county, and from votes thrown out for informality in making the return. The disparity in the footings for the other State officers, arises principally from the latter cause. In the case of Geo. F. Potter, Clerk of Supreme Court, 150 votes from Carver county were thrown out as having been erroneously cast for Clerk of the District Court.

Taking the figures as they stand, subject to the above explanations, it appears that Charles Scheffer, State Treasurer, received the highest vote on the Republican ticket, while Attorney General Cole received the largest majority. On the Democratic ticket, H. T. Welles, their candidate for Governor, received the highest vote, while the lowest was cast for McKinney, the Copperhead Editor of the *Champion Democrat*.

—Marshall Forey arrived in France on the 11th instant.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

Half a Million Dollars Worth of Salt Destroyed.

Earley's Raid a Failure.

Butler in Charge of 38,000 Prisoners.

Funeral Obsequies of Archbishop Hughes.

The Time for Paying Large Bounties to be Extended.

XXXVIIIth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. SENATE.—Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition from Friends of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, asking exemption from military duty.

On motion of Senator SPRAGUE, a committee of three were appointed to report the mileage to which the members of the Senate were entitled. And, there being no further business before the Senate,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Noble.

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LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN A. D. WILLIAMS.—By a mistake in copying the proceedings of the House in yesterday's Press, the name of Rev. A. D. Williams, who was elected Chaplain of the House, was omitted. It was totally unintentional, and we regret the omission. Rev. Mr. Williams needs no introduction, however, to the public.

In his sphere as President of the Female College at Wassaica, and editor of the "Free Will Baptist," the only religious paper published in the State, he has for a long time been well known.

A Proposed Division of Idaho Territory.

The Salt Lake (Utah) News of the 2d instant says:

The election of a territorial delegate and members of the first legislature came off on the last day of October. Gov. Wallace is reported elected. Several gentlemen arrived here by last express from "Eastern Bannock" on Sunday evening, on their way to Washington, to effect, if possible, the division of that territory. The deep snows intervening between the mines in the east and the seat of government in the west is the chief reason assigned for the demand of separation. To attend the legislature of Monday next the members from the east will have to make a detour of nearly a thousand miles. Mr. N. P. Langford, one of the members of the upper house, from whom we have a call on Monday, represents the prospects as very flattering to the miners, especially at the Shinkwater diggings. An accession of forty thousand miners is looked for next summer. The reports of abundance of gold in the Yellow Stone country are more than confirmed.

—Late advices from Italy state that intelligence had been received at Genoa, of the loss of the Genoese ship *Sella*, with nearly half of her crew. The vessel was wrecked on the 15th of November for South America, and on the 20th ultimo, was shipwrecked off Cape Verde, on a low island coast known as Boavista. Of the one hundred and sixty persons on board, only twenty-five, twenty-four, almost all women and children, perished.

NURSE GIRL WANTED.

Apply at Franklin & Hall's Barber Shop, 31 West Fourth street west of Wabasha.

FROM FLORIDA.

A Salty Expedition—\$3,000,000 Worth of Rebel Property Destroyed—The Town of Saint Andrews Burned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The Department to-day received the following dispatches:

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Esq.: ELABORATE SALT JACKSON, Key West, Dec. 28.—I have the gratification of reporting a very important service performed by the blockading force at St. Andrews Sound, under command of Acting Master Wm. B. Browne, destroying a very extensive and valuable number of salt works both at Lake Ocoola and St. Andrews Bay. There were six boilers at Lake Ocoola and seven kettles made expressly for the purpose, each holding 200 bushels. They were in the practice of turning out 150 bushels of salt daily.

Besides destroying these boilers, a large quantity of salt was thrown into the lake, and two large flat boats and six ox carts were destroyed, and seventeen prisoners taken who were paroled and released.

On the 10th of December, Acting Ensign Edward Canby arrived at St. Andrews Sound from the East Pass of Santa Rosa Sound with the steam schooner *Bloomer*, and her force, and soon after landed, having heard of the expedition to take Ocoola, and placed his command at the disposal of Acting Master Browne for more extensive operations near St. Andrews.

According to three officers and 40 men were sent from the *Bloomer* to the shore where the rebel governments salt works were being destroyed, which produced 40 bushels daily. At this place there were twenty-seven buildings, 22 large boilers and some smaller ones, each holding 200 bushels of salt, which were destroyed together with 5,000 bushels of salt and some storehouses containing three months' provisions.

From this the expedition proceeded down the bay, destroying private salt works which lined each shore, for a distance of 7 miles to the mouth of the bay. The establishments, the number of 185 different establishments, including 2 boilers and 2 kettles, to each, together with large quantities of salt. Fifty kettles were destroyed, together with 200 bushels of salt, and 5 large flat boats.

The entire damage to the enemy is estimated by Acting Master Browne at \$3,000,000. Thirty-one contrabands employed at the works, and were of great service in pointing out the places where the kettles were located. Acting Master Browne, meanwhile, ran up to within 600 yards of the town of St. Andrews which had been reported by deserting rebels as being occupied by a military force for the last ten months, and commenced shelling the place. The rebels fled to the woods, and the town was fired by the third shell and 32 houses were reduced to ashes. No resistance was offered throughout.

Respectfully, THEO. BAILEY, Acting Rear Admiral.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Union Feeling Gaining Strength—Rebel Movements Little to be Feared—Location of Rebel Troops.

CAIRO, Jan. 6. From parties from Texas we learn that the Union feeling is rapidly gaining strength throughout Arkansas. In the portion which our informants passed through, no rebel movements were reported.

Kelly Smith has superseded Holmes, who has been ordered to report to a military force of the Mississippi river, with his headquarters at Camden. He is a force of about 15,000 rebels, and is represented as being very active in raising and kidnapping men, with the object of attacking Little Rock, which they feel confident they could attack in force before his garrison was relieved.

Manassas and Price have 6,000 men, mostly cavalry, and were located between Arkadelphia and Little Rock.

The notorious Quantrill had about 300 men and was encamped on Bayou Bartholomew, in the bottom lands, near the mouth of the Mississippi river, and was particularly active in kidnapping men, and was very active in raising and kidnapping men, with the object of attacking Little Rock, which they feel confident they could attack in force before his garrison was relieved.

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FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Early's Raid a Failure—Cumberland and New Creek Safe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. There is reason to believe that Early's movements in the Shenandoah Valley are for no other purpose than to protect the section of the railroad south of that point from our cavalry raids. Early has none of his own divisions, but has been furnished with a force from each of the other divisions of Lee's corps, evidently for the purpose of leading us into false conclusions.

From reports of rebel prisoners captured, it is ascertained that Early's operations in that quarter.

CHAMBERSBURG, Md., Jan. 6. The above are standard works, were bought by subscription, and are now for sale.

It is now.

A Successful Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 6. The steamer *Croft*, from Newbern, on the 5th inst., has arrived at this place.

Intelligence reached Newbern yesterday, that the expedition under Colonel McCaskey, of the 1st North Carolina regiment which left Newbern on the 3d, had not far from Greenville, and General Adams charged and routed the enemy, killing a Lieutenant and five men, all of whom were left on the field and captured. Ten men, one cannon and caisson, with the horses of Star's batteries.

Our loss was Lieut. Adams killed and five wounded.

The Missouri Election—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6. The official vote at the November election is announced. Barton takes the leading position with him, or not, the result will be the same. Other candidates are of the same tenor on the same subject.

GENERAL BURNISSE.

How he Went and How he Didn't Go—His Report on New York—An Official Report which Speaks Highly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. [Tribune's Special].—Gen. Burnside leaves to-morrow to assume command of the Department of Ohio, relieving Gen. Foster, who is reported in good health.

[Tribune's Special].—Gen. Burnside has been ordered to New York to await some sort of command, which is being cooked up for him, and he does not leave to-day as anticipated by the press. He is in command of the army of the Potomac. A rumor says the Secretary of War, General Halleck, is in command of the army of the Potomac.

On motion of Mr. WOODBURY, the Committee on the conduct of the war, which will afford ample vindication of the War.

The New Hampshire Platform.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6. The New Hampshire Republican Convention to-day adopted a series of resolutions sustaining the Administration, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war and expressing confidence in the integrity and financial ability of Secretary Chase and recognizing patriots and traitors as the only two parties.

Cheering.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 6. [Special to Herald].—There will be as much cheering in this army during the coming three or four months, as within any other department.

Funeral of Archbishop Hughes.

New York, Jan. 7. Archbishop Hughes was buried to-day from St. Patrick's Cathedral. High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. Bishop McCloskey pronounced the funeral discourse. Hundreds of Catholic Clergy were present, and the Cathedral was crowded to its utmost limits. After the ceremonies, his body was interred in a tomb under the Cathedral, with impressive religious exercises.

Comptroller's Report.

New York, Jan. 6. The Comptroller's report reports the estimated receipts for the fiscal year at \$5,513,368. The estimated expenditures at \$5,513,368. The latter includes a deficiency on the 30th of September last of \$1,124,779. The receipts from the customs for the season have been \$5,718,501, and the payments \$7,708,832, which, added to the payments of \$3,095,222 to the sinking fund leaves a balance of \$5,513,370.

Captures Captured.

New York, Jan. 7. The *World's* Chattanooga correspondence, dated Dec. 29th, states that the rebel General Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, attacked a train, capturing it, a few moments later, the 4th Ohio and 20th Missouri moved in, and after a desperate resistance our troops recaptured the train, and taking over 200 prisoners.

Series of Disasters.

New York, Jan. 7. A letter from Harper's Ferry states that Col. Maryland's cavalry met with a series of disasters, 37 out of 70 men being either killed or killed near Hecetown, Va., where they encountered an overwhelming force of rebels.

A Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7. [Commercial special.]—Cumberland, Ky., Jan. 6. In the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, a steamer, was taken and occupied the whole of the canal, and the prisoners. No new features were elicited. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

Leaving Plantations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. [Tribune Special.]—An officer of the government, just arrived from Newbern, N. C., reports that the scheme for the occupation of abandoned plantations, which has been a heavy rental already producing quite a revenue, besides relieving the government of thousands of thousands of poor people both white and colored.

Inquest.

DAYTON, O. Jan. 6. The inquest held here to-day over the body of a man, killed by the collision on the Cincinnati and N. E. Railroad, yesterday was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, waiting an important witness from Cincinnati.

DIED.

In this city, suddenly, ELIZA H., daughter of J. B. and Ellen I. Bell, aged 17 years.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, MICHAEL JOHN, son of Patrick and Sarah Donovan, aged ten years and five months.

Funeral services to-day, at the Cathedral at half-past nine o'clock, a. m. Friends attending the funeral are invited to conform to the rules of the Church.

New Advertisements.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

For the accommodation of those who do not wish to ride with us, we will on and after Monday, Jan. 11th, run a special train, as follows: Leaving St. Paul MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, running first day to Lake City, second day to Winona, and third day to Crookston, leaving at 8 o'clock, a. m. J. C. BURMAN & CO.

BOOKS AND BOOK-CASE FOR SALE.

The Complete Works of Shakespeare, in 10 vols. Histories, Comedies and Tragedies. The Life of the late Duke of Wellington, and his campaigns, the political life of the Duke and his contemporaries, and a detailed account of England's battles by sea and land, 5 vols. The History of the British Empire from the reign of the first James to the present time, by Wright, in 2 vols. The most important and best of the works of Robert Burns, with a complete life of the poet, by Wm. Wilson, 2 vols. The above are standard works, were bought by subscription, and are now for sale.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1884. NUMBER 7.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

THE NEWS.

The lines east of Chicago were out of order yesterday and we suffer accordingly. But one eastern mail has reached us since last week Friday, and between the mails and telegraph the week has not been profitable of news.

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON THE INDIAN SYSTEM.

We publish to-day on our second page an "ecclesiastical" letter of Bishop Whipple to his flock, one of his periodical epistles to the hard-hearted and heartless Catholics of this part of the world, on the subject of Indian wrongs.

There is nothing more admirable than the Christian benevolence which inspires this appeal on behalf of our Indian neighbors, as there is nothing more desirable than the objects sought to be attained by it. Yet it is impossible to read this eloquent address without being convinced that the good Bishop is largely the dupe of his own feelings; for there is really nothing in the world so credulous as philanthropy or so easily imposed upon as kindness of heart.

The strong sympathies of the generous easily degenerate into prejudices; the ardent champion sinks readily into the reckless partizan; and the romantic knight that goes forth with sword and spear to rescue distressed damsels from the grasp of giants, is found in the very madness of decided generosity, wreaking his wayward vengeance on a flock of innocent sheep.

We are afraid that the reverend Bishop is prevented by his partiality for the unfortunate beings who are the special objects of his sympathy—from doing justice to the scarcely less unfortunate beings who are the special objects of his denunciations.

In the excess of his love for the Indian he forgets the charity which is due the white man, and the deluge of compassion on one side drains off the equal flow of Christian kindness on the other. The good Bishop sees the relations of the red and white man through a lens which on one side exaggerates to romance the virtues and suffering of the savage race, and on the other distorts to caricature the features of his assumed oppressors.

The ruthless assassins of our border settlers are to him the martyrs and the avengers of a system of cruel wrongs and outrages; though he deems the work of vengeance so ill performed as to require a little supplementary slaughter on his own account.

And the Milwaukee followers of Little Crow hardly assailed the Indian traders and officials in their power, with more indiscriminate ruthlessness than the howl of the white man through a lens which on one side exaggerates to romance the virtues and suffering of the savage race, and on the other distorts to caricature the features of his assumed oppressors.

These loose generalities of invective which propagate a vulgar slander at the expense of truth and personal justice can hardly help the cause of philanthropy or any other reform.

Each of the men who have been selected to fill responsible posts in connection with Indian affairs in this State has a reputation as dear to him as the kind hearted Clergyman who assails him by the necessary—but doubtless unintentional—implication of his language; and whatever their predecessors may have been, the Indian officials in this State are, we are sure, as far above the imputation which the Bishop has thoughtlessly cast upon their class, as is the Bishop himself above the vice to make them the object of an undesired opprobrium.

And when so good a man as the Bishop allows himself by inadvertence to inflict so gross a wrong in the pursuit of a good object, the reflection forces itself upon us, whether the asserted wrongs inflicted by the Indian system are not also partly a necessary result of those inherent imperfections of human nature which are never wanting even in the wisest and best. Is there no dishonesty in this world except in the Indian trade? Are there no fraudulent contracts except when Indians are the sufferers? Does not the apothecary "poison his poisoned person" outside the Reservation, and the baker foul other poor than they with "alum and plaster"? In this wretched age of shoddy and rascality and slander, shall we go to the frontier for scapegoats to bear the burden of all the sins of civilization?

The Bishop, we fear, is the victim of an illusion common to the sanguine benevolence of inexperience if he expects to build up a special Utopia for the Indian in the midst of this wicked world, especially on the borders of Minnesota; or restore the Red man to the blissful Eden from which the white man was long ago expelled for his sins, especially with the white man for the guardian angel of his Paradise restored.

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TWENTY-ONE volunteers came up from La Crosse, Houston county, a day or two since, and were mustered into the service of our venerable Uncle Samuel. This is doing nobly, and if every town in the State would do as well, we should hear nothing more about a draft in Minnesota, under the present call at least.

In the entire enrollment of La Crosse there are but one hundred and eighty names, and this includes both classes, as well as the blind, the halt and the lame. The town raised by private subscription one hundred dollars bounty for each recruit, and then went to work and secured the recruits for the bounty. W. H. Lapham and C. J. Hayes are entitled to a large proportion of the credit for this patriotic movement. They said, "come boys," instead of "go," and thus placed themselves in a position where they could work effectually. George F. Potter, Clerk elect of the Supreme Court, the liberal subscription of one hundred dollars to the private bounty fund, and secured his man.

This is the way to go to work to secure volunteers. The draft is liable to be ordered any day and the only way to escape it is by volunteering. The bill introduced into Congress immediately upon its re-assembling on the 5th, providing for the payment of large bounties until March, will undoubtedly pass, and by adding to this the stimulus of private bounties, men can be procured. In other words follow the example of La Crosse, which is the best, (because the bounty is the highest) that has been set by any town in the State.

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Mr. DISRAELI, the well-known English author and statesman, has been the recipient of a legacy of forty thousand pounds (\$200,000), from an old Jewish lady, Mrs. Wellymar by name, who was very proud of the celebrity of Disraeli, whose grandfather was of the Jewish persuasion. Her acquaintance with him arose from her inquiring whether he was descended from a Spanish family, as she claimed to be. His reply led to a rejoinder, and, though the correspondents never met, the intimacy by letter was continued until the old lady, who had

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY COW—Four years old, spotted red and white at the dairy near Lake Como. M. DILLON.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

VERY CHEAP. VERY CHEAP. VERY CHEAP.

AT L. C. BURT'S, AT L. C. BURT'S, AT L. C. BURT'S.

Third Street, Third Street, Third Street.

St. Paul, St. Paul, St. Paul.

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THE WEATHER.

Of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Minnesota, with the Occupation, Post Office Address, Age, Nativity, &c., of Each.

SENATE.

Names.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Condition.
Berry, John M.	Rice.	Faribault.	Lawyer.	36	N. Hampshire.	1853 Married
Camden, D.	Houston.	Excelsior.	Farmer.	38	N. York.	1846 Single
Daniel, J. V.	Quincy.	Hochester.	Lawyer.	34	N. York.	1850 Married
Langley, D. F.	Dakota.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	41	N. Hampshire.	1843 Single
Miller, L. A.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	Massachusetts.	1844 Single
Merkus, John.	Washington.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	46	Maine.	1837 Single
Morris, J. S.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Morris, D. S.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Nicks, John.	Ramsey.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Norton, J. S.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Ottum, R.	Washington.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Porter, J. J.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Rice, E. E.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Shillock, D. C.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Spargis, B. D.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Stevens, J. M.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Swift, H. A.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Ward, J. A.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Warner, C. A.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single
Wilson, J. E.	Sioux.	Sioux Falls.	Farmer.	40	N. Hampshire.	1844 Single

House.

Names.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Condition.
Sherrard, C. D.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Ames, E. C.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Wilson, G. F.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Brocker, J. H.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Brand, J. H.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Nutting, L. W.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
West, L. L.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Noble, E. A.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Miller, Luke L.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married
Warner, W. A.	Fillmore.	Elkhorn.	Farmer.	43	Connecticut.	1840 Married

House.

WE HAVE LADIES'

BUTTON SNOW BOOTS,

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

THE NEWS.

THE lines east of Chicago were out of order yesterday and we suffer accordingly. But one eastern mail has reached us since last week Friday, and between the mails and telegraph the week has not been profitable of news.

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON THE INDIANS.

We publish to-day on our second page an "encyclical" letter of Bishop Whipple to his flock, one of his periodical epistles to the laud-hearted and laudable Galatians of this part of the world, on the subject of Indian wars.

There is nothing more admirable than the Christian benevolence which inspires this appeal on behalf of our Indian neighbors, as there is nothing more desirable than the objects sought to be attained by it. Yet it is impossible to read this eloquent address without being convinced that the good bishop is largely the dupe of his own feelings; for there is really nothing in the world so credulous as philanthropy or so easily imposed upon as kindness of heart. The strong sympathies of the generous easily degenerate into prejudices; the ardent champion sinks readily into the reckless partisan; and the romantic knight that goes forth with sword and spear to rescue distressed damsels from the grasp of giants, is found in the very madness of disinterested generosity, wreaking his vindictive vengeance on a flock of innocent sheep.

We are afraid that the reverend Bishop is prevented by his partiality for the unfortunate beings who are the special objects of his sympathy, from doing justice to the scarcely less unfortunate beings who are the special objects of his denunciations. In the excess of his love for the Indian he forgets the charity which is due the white man, and the deluge of compassion on one side drains off the equal flow of Christian kindness on the other. The good bishop sees the relations of the red and white man through a lens which on one side exaggerates to romance the virtues and suffering of the savage race, and on the other distorts to caricature the features of his assumed oppressors. The ruthless assassins of our border settlers are to him the martyrs and the avengers of a system of cruel wrongs and outrages; though he deems the work of vengeance so ill performed as to require a little supplementary slaughter on his own account.

And the Milwaukee followers of Little Crow, hardly assailed the Indian traders and officials in their power, with their white man, and the deluge of compassion on one side drains off the equal flow of Christian kindness on the other. The good bishop sees the relations of the red and white man through a lens which on one side exaggerates to romance the virtues and suffering of the savage race, and on the other distorts to caricature the features of his assumed oppressors. The ruthless assassins of our border settlers are to him the martyrs and the avengers of a system of cruel wrongs and outrages; though he deems the work of vengeance so ill performed as to require a little supplementary slaughter on his own account.

The good bishop would probably find it difficult to support his sweeping aspersions of the character of the men who happen to be connected with the Indian system in this State by specific charges against individuals. Indeed we are sure that he would be the first to exonerate, in detail, the men, whom he unsubstantiated charges in the mass with crimes that should brand their perpetrators with infamy.

These loose generalities of invective which propagate a vulgar slander at the expense of truth and personal justice can hardly help the cause of philanthropy or any other reform.

Each of the men who have been selected to fill responsible posts in connection with Indian affairs in this State has a reputation as dear to him as the kind heard Clergyman who assails him by the necessary—but doubtless unintentional—implication of his language; and whatever their predecessors may have been, the Indian officials in this State are, we are sure, as far above the imputation which the Bishop has thoughtlessly cast upon their class, as is the Bishop himself above the wish to make them the object of an undesired opprobrium.

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outlived her kindred, made up her mind that she would bequeath her property to her brilliant correspondent.

ATELEGRAM has been received, announcing that the eight companies of the Second regiment which have re-enlisted, left Chattanooga yesterday for Minnesota. Companies A, B, and C, will be furloughed at Winona with orders to report at Fort Snelling in thirty days. Eighty men will be furloughed at Louisville. The entire number who have re-enlisted foots up two hundred and sixty.

COLD WEATHER UP NORTH.

SAINT CENTER, Jan. 11, 1864.
EDITORS PRESS:—Mercury this morning at 41° below zero—strong wind from the Northwest—air very bracing!

Very truly yours,
T. D. SMITH.

ADJUTANT GENERAL MARSH received a dispatch from Pulaski, Tennessee, yesterday, stating that the "Battalion of Light Cavalry," (three companies), which was raised in this State, though a portion of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, had re-enlisted, and would soon be at home on furlough.

Two of the companies, Captains Shelly and Von Minden, were from this city, and the other, Capt. West, was from Blue Earth county.

LIEUT. H. L. CARVER of this city, Quartermaster of the Sixth regiment, has been ordered to report and act as post Quartermaster at Fort Ridgely.

Railroad Matters in Minnesota.

The "Nick of Time" for Milwaukee.

From the Daily Wisconsin.
We have received from a gentleman interested in the railroad affairs of Minnesota, a few notes of the progress of the railroad system that is being developed in that State, which will be of interest to our readers. The future growth of Milwaukee, depends to a great extent upon the development and prosperity of Minnesota, and if we are wise, and awake to every opportunity to inform ourselves of the resources and promise of our neighboring State, and to turn the fruits of her vast fields of wealth in this direction. Before the present cold spell of winter, work upon the Winona and St. Peter Railroad was in full operation. This road takes a slightly northwestern direction from Winona, and is projected to terminate at St. Peter, a town of considerable size on the Minnesota River, nearly 200 miles from Winona. It is already built about twenty-seven miles from Winona, and as soon as they get to Saint Charles, which is thirty miles from Winona, they purpose running passenger and freight trains from Winona to St. Charles and back. In the meantime the road will be continued westward as far as possible. A very large force of hands has been kept constantly engaged upon it, and they continued to employ as many as can be worked to advantage.

There is some talk here of constructing a branch from Rochester, on the Winona & St. Peter Road to St. Paul, and surveys will probably be commenced forthwith, for this purpose. The distance from Winona to Rochester is fifty miles, and if this branch were constructed, it would make the shortest railroad route to St. Paul, by a considerable distance.

The Cedar Valley railroad, which is in process of construction from St. Paul southward, down through Minnesota and Iowa, crosses the Winona and St. Peter railroad at Owatonna, which is eighty miles west of Winona.

Both these roads will be pushed to a speedy completion, and they both penetrate the garden of Minnesota, a State which is fruitful beyond description. A luxuriant soil and a degree of fertility, which is a Minnesota superior advantage over almost every other State in the Northwest.

The country through which the W. & St. P. R. R. is being cut, is a most fertile and rich, and its resources are literally inexhaustible. A good evidence of its fertility and prosperity is afforded in the fact that already the daily receipts of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, running first day to Lake City, second day to Winona, and third day to La Crosse, making a total of 15,000 bushels. This road, therefore, as well as the Cedar Valley Road, comprises a huge horde of plenty, from which showers of wealth will hereafter pour forth into the lap of Milwaukee or Chicago.

Now is the critical time for Milwaukee. A short branch of railroad from near Sparta, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, to a point opposite Winona, a distance of less than thirty miles, is an enterprise that every dictate of common sense and commercial sagacity demands should be pushed through, at once. Milwaukee cannot afford to sleep till the connection is made. With it, she secures a trade which will be worth millions to her annually, and which can never be wrested from her.

Without it, a connection will in all probability be pushed through from Chicago, which will rob her of it all. We appeal to the people of Milwaukee earnestly, therefore, to take immediate steps to secure this golden prize, before it is too late. Do not remain inactive, in the hope that the fickle Goddess of Fortune will do the work for you. She helps only those who help themselves.

Both the Minnesota roads we have named, are mostly controlled by Milwaukee capitalists, who will do all they can consistently with their own advantage, to further the interests of Milwaukee. But it cannot be asked of them, to sacrifice the interests of themselves and of their roads, to benefit a community who will make no effort to secure what is rightfully theirs. We believe that the business men and capitalists of Milwaukee, are fully conscious of the importance of this enterprise, and will speedily convert themselves in a degree commensurate with the interests at stake.

It is reported that the unlucky creditors of the steamship Great Eastern have decided to dispose of that vessel by lottery. The drawing is to take place at Frankfurt-on-Main, and payable on or about November 20th, 1863, to the order of the undersigned, was lost near Crow Wing. The lottery is requested to forward the same to this office, or to the order of the undersigned, as payment has been stopped. One-tenth.

GRAHAM FLOUR, New City, Fresh Eggs, Choice Butter, Fresh Lard, Cranberries, Beans and Peas, Hominy, and every thing usually kept by Family Grocers, can be found at the Grocery Store of

New Advertisements.

STRAY COW—Four years old, spotted red and white at the Dairy near Lake Como Jan 30. M. DIXON.

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VERY CHEAP,
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AT L. C. BURTS,
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LIST OF THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

Of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Minnesota, with the Occupation, Post Office Address, Age, Nativity, &c., of Each.

SENATE.

Names.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Condition.
Berry, John M.	Hennepin	Faribault	Farmer	39	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Camron, D. C.	Hennepin	La Crosse	Farmer	38	New York	1853 Single
Daniel, J. V.	Dakota	Rochester	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Langley, D. E.	Dakota	Hastings	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Lucas, J. E.	Scott	Shakopee	Farmer	38	Maine	1853 Married
McKissick, J. E.	Washington	Shakopee	Farmer	38	Maine	1853 Married
Miller, L. E.	Fillmore	Chattanooga	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Norton, D. S.	Winona	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Stiles, John	Winona	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Norton, D. S.	Winona	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
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Pittsburg, J. S.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Potter, J. S.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Rice, E. J.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Shillcock, J. E.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Spang, B. J.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Stevens, E. J.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Swain, J. A.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Thatcher, J. A.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Warner, C. A.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Warner, W. A.	Hennepin	Winona	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Names.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Condition.
Shaw, C. D.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Ames, E. R.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Wilson, G. P.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Stark, J. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Frank, J. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Nutting, L. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
West, C. L.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Noble, F. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Miller, L. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Warner, W. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married

OFFICERS.

Names.	County.	Post Office.	Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Condition.
Shaw, C. D.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Ames, E. R.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Wilson, G. P.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Stark, J. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Frank, J. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Nutting, L. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
West, C. L.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Noble, F. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Miller, L. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married
Warner, W. A.	Fillmore	Fillmore	Farmer	38	N. Hampshire	1853 Married

THE WEATHER.

The Cold Outside of Minnesota.

How the People Suffered and were Frozen.

Mercury 38 Degrees Below Zero at Milwaukee.

New Styles of Ladies' Boots.

FLANNEL-LINED.

MOST SPLENDID BOOTS

YOU EVER SAW.

All other styles that are made for

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Boys and Girls,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

dec16-3m

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

For the accommodation of those who do not wish to ride nights, we will on and off Monday next, run a comfortable covered stage coach, as follows:

Leaving St. Paul MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, running first day to Lake City, second day to Winona, and third day to La Crosse, making a total of 15,000 bushels.

J. C. BURMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

A two story Frame House, on Dayton's Bluff, on 4th street, between Mr. W. Soley and Mr. Dayton. This house has six rooms and a cellar, and a kitchen in the cellar. I will sell or exchange for a horse near St. Paul, or in the city. For information apply on the premises. Jan 10.

AUCTION, AUCTION.

PAUL CHILDS & CO., sell next Saturday, at residence of G. R. March, on Dayton Avenue, next door to J. W. Selby, 1st class Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Rite bon do, Carriages, Harness, Saddle, &c. The Parlor and Chamber Furniture is new, and the Carriage is a new top; and all in use but a short time. Jan 10.

WANTED.

To buy a good second hand stove, or a new one, at least \$10.00. Enquire at THE ST. PAUL LAMP STORE, 1st door below Cedar. Jan 10.

LOST.—A Certificate of Deposit of \$100.00, of the order of J. W. Selby, dated November 20th, 1863, was lost near Crow Wing. The certificate is requested to forward the same to this office, or to the order of the undersigned, as payment has been stopped. One-tenth.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Graham Flour, New City, Fresh Eggs, Choice Butter, Fresh Lard, Cranberries, Beans and Peas, Hominy, and every thing usually kept by Family Grocers, can be found at the Grocery Store of

A. H. W. BISHOP, Jackson St.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Constitution Act—Reported Assignment of Officers to the Department of Missouri Deated—Rep. Meade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

[Times' Special.]—Not less than 20 different propositions to amend the Constitution have been submitted in the Senate to-day. The bill before the Military Committee has the approval of the Secretary of War and the Commanding General. It will retain the \$300 clause and requires that the conscripts shall be responsible for their substitutes' services and fitness.

The World denies that Rosecrans has been assigned to the Department of the Missouri, and says he will not be.

The World's correspondence from the Army of the Potomac intimates that Meade returns to permanent command.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Fire—Fair Receipts—Soldiers Frozen—Re-enlisting—A Declaration.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Gray, Heenan, Gray & Bros. Glass Establishment on No. 8 Columbia street, was destroyed by fire last night.

The receipts of the Fair are established at \$200,000.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, says two soldiers froze to death at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 30th.

Soldiers are re-enlisting rapidly.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued a proclamation ordering the military commanders were a loyal citizen is taken off by the guerrillas, to arrest at least five rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of the outrage.

College Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Jan. 6.

St. Joseph's College, 15 miles from here, was entirely burned on New Year's night; the building was insured. The chapel was elegantly adorned and fitted. The libraries were destroyed, which were very valuable. There were 150 students in attendance.

Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

(UNION BLOCK.)

No. 111 Third Street.

Our aim is to keep in store a well selected and

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

We feel that this for our efforts have been duly

appreciated, and trusting a continuance

of patronage, we renew our

endeavors.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.

Our **PAINTING OILS** we notice especially, and

ask a trial of its merits. The Oil that is

most DURABLE, giving the same

light, is of course

The Oil to Buy.

TILBEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,

For mending Furniture and wood in all shapes;

Porcelain, Crockery, Glass, Parthen-

ware, Leather, Paper, &c., &c.,

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The American Magnetic

Equine Powders.

Geo. H. David, Veterinary Surgeon, says "I have

examined and pronounced them the best

CONDITION POWDER, now in

use."

WE HOLD THE AGENCY.

Our stock of **PERFUMERIES** and **Fancy Goods**

will equal any in the city.

CALL, EXAMINE, PRICE AND PURCHASE.

REMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

St. Paul.

THE CELEBRATED FAMILY DYE

COLORS.

In cases, assorted to suit dealers, and also at

retail.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

No. 111 Third Street.

SHERLING'S AMBROSIA.

HEIMSTRETT'S INIMITABLE HAIR

COLORING FOR THE HAIR.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S,

No. 111 Third Street.

HAGAN'S BALM,

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

Union Block.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and expe-

rienced drivers, all under the control of compe-

tent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Read's

Wabasha, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and La Crosse

at 6:00 A. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 7:00 A. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 8:00 A. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 9:00 A. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 10:00 A. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 11:00 A. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 12:00 P. M.

For St. Cloud, St. James, St. Lawrence, Belle

Platte, and other points, at 1:00 P. M.

Hardware.

J. B. BRADEN,

Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturers

a full and complete assortment of

IRON,

Hardware, Nails,

Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts,

Axes, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Shovel

Shoes, Trundle Axes, Carriage

Trimming,

Wagon and Buggy Wood,

Iron Kettles, Coal, Window Glass and Sash,

and all other goods in our line, sold Wholesale

and Retail.

Warehouse 101 Third Street, St. Paul.

ap17-19

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam

Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Cast-

ings of all descriptions. Having the largest as-

sortment of Patterns of any kind, and the best

of all kinds of Iron and Steel, and all other

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articles of Iron and Steel, and all other

Groceries.

G O T O

PUTNAM'S

FOR

FRESH CANNED

RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

STRAWBERRIES,

PEACHES,

APPLES,

TOMATOES,

CHERRIES

NEW DRIED

BLACKBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

CHERRIES,

PEACHES,

APPLES,

RAISINS,

CITRON,

CURRENTS, SAGO, FARINA,

TAPIoca AND HOMONY.

Stuart's White Dried, Extra Honey, Golden, Am-

ber and Sugar House Syrups.

New Sugar Cured Beef, and Pine Apple

Cheese, and a complete and desirable

stock of fresh

Groceries & Provisions.

S. K. PUTNAM,

near the Post Office.

CIDER.

100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth

streets. Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of

charge.

A P P L E S .

200 bbls. selected

Fall and Winter Apples

at PUTNAM'S.

Choice White

Winter Wheat Flour,

at PUTNAM'S.

CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.

Extra Hamburg,

at PUTNAM'S.

J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

PRODUCE DEALERS,

SIDLEY STREET, NEAR LEVEE

St. Paul, Minnesota.

BEAUPRE & KELLY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

AND

Wholesale Grocers,

Prince's Block, Jackson-st., St. Paul.

FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R.R.

LAFIN, SMITH & CO'S

GUNPOWDER.

St. Paul, October 13, 1883.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

115,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Hook.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500

percent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use—by their possessor.

The **Class Cloth-Presser**, (so popu-

lar,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

264 Third Street, St. Paul.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

FOR SALE—A yoke of Oxen suit-

able for the Plow. Enquire of

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

Corner Robert and 4th-sts.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES,

SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TICHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Ciga-

rets, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chew-

ing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any

in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large as-

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

We published yesterday a list of the members and officers of the State Legislature, giving the name of each, his county, post office address, occupation, age, nativity, the date of his settlement in Minnesota, and whether married or single, which will be transferred to the Legislative Manual.

NATIVITY.

As last year we again have to notice the fact that among the members of the Legislature there is not a single native of Minnesota, a fact which is sufficiently indicative of the youth of our State. An analysis of the nativity of the members shows that twenty-six are from the New England States, as follows: Six from Maine, eight from New Hampshire, eight from Vermont, four from Massachusetts, one from Connecticut. Last year the New Englanders in the Legislature numbered thirty-four. Of the other States New York gives the Legislature sixteen of its members; Pennsylvania, six; Ohio, four; Illinois, two; Maryland, one; Canada, one; and England one. The New England element, which is but eleven per cent. of our population, is forty per cent. of the Legislature, last year it was fifty per cent. A significant illustration of the geographical distribution which makes the Yankee, by hook or crook, the ruling element in every community where he finds a foothold. The State of New York, whose sons constitute thirteen per cent. of our population, gives the Legislature twenty-five per cent. of its members. New York and New England, together, would make a two-thirds vote of a joint convention of the two houses.

SETTLEMENT IN MINNESOTA.

This year, as last, more than half the members of the Legislature emigrated to Minnesota in the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, which was the period of the greatest immigration to this State. Two came to the State or Territory in 1850, one in 1851, one in 1852, one in 1853, one in 1854, eleven in 1855, eleven in 1856, twelve in 1857, four in 1858, three in 1859 and one in 1861. Hon. John McKusick, who came to the State in 1859, is the oldest resident of the State.

OCCUPATIONS.

Twenty-seven of the members are farmers; thirteen are lawyers; nine are merchants; three are lumber dealers; two are hotel-keepers; one is a tanner; one a physician; one a builder; one a railroad president.

AGE.

The average age of the members is much greater than that of any previous Legislature in this State.

Fifty of the sixty-three members are over thirty-five years of age—belonging thus to the second class of enrolled men. Of the remaining thirty-three, twenty are under thirty years of age, and the youngest member is Mr. L. E. Gibbs of Freeborn, who is twenty-five years old. The oldest are Messrs. Langley and Porter, who have each reached the respectable age of fifty-four years.

COMMITTEES.

Fifty-three of the members are in the enjoyment of conjugal bliss. Three widowers mourn departed joys, and seven bachelors are waiting for the good time coming.

A PERTINENT INTERROGATOR.—BY BOUNTYSON OR BOUNTY.

WE remit to the Legislature now in session the important duty of furnishing a practical answer to the interrogatory addressed to us by "an enlisted man of the First Minnesota volunteers." Considering that, as our veterans show by official documents, while Connecticut and Massachusetts are paying the equivalent of \$525 or more in cash, and other States or subdivisions are paying all the way from \$200 to \$500 bounties to veteran volunteers—Minnesota pays no State bounty, and the counties and cities don't pay much more. Considering these things, gentlemen, "what good reason can you give" our veteran correspondent, "why a veteran of the First Minnesota, feeling it his duty to serve his country until the war is over, should not proceed to Vermont or New Jersey, for instance, and re-enlist there?" The question is one of startling import to the honor of this State, and we commend it, gentlemen, to your prompt and earnest consideration:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REGT. MINN. VOLS.

BRANDY STATION, VA., Dec. 23, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Sirs: The Headquarters of the Regiment are in receipt of documents of the following are copies:

I. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

To General Williams, A. A. G.:

The following is the data received at present, in relation to the payment of State bounty to veteran volunteers, re-enlisting in the field.

Connecticut pays \$300 bounty, and \$250 per month pay. Massachusetts pays \$250 cash, or \$50 cash and \$20 per month pay. New York pays \$75. New Jersey pays \$5 per month to the wife or widowed mother of volunteers resident of the State, and \$200 bounty to the single man. The several counties in New Jersey pay from \$250 to \$500. Vermont pays \$5 per month, and the several towns pay from \$200 to \$700.

(Signed) C. McKEEVER, A. A. G.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 19, 1863.

Official (Sig.) S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

[Other signatures attached to the document are omitted.—En. Press.]

II.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

To General Williams:

Minnesota pays no State bounty, but the several counties and cities pay from \$25 to \$100.

(Signed) C. McKEEVER, A. A. G.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 21, 1863.

Official (Sig.) S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

[The other official signatures omitted.—(En. Press.)]

The enlisted men of this Regiment being deeply interested in the foregoing documents, I wish to ascertain certain facts through your columns, which I feel entirely at liberty to ask, seeing from Eastern papers, that on the same method is practiced all over the land.

1. Supposing that the inducements held out for volunteering in the State of Minnesota

will consist of county and city scrip, what is their aggregate value in gold, silver or greenbacks?

2. What good reason can you give, why a veteran of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, feeling it his duty to serve his country until the war is over, should not proceed to Vermont or New Jersey for instance, and re-enlist there?

Hoping that you will give publicity to the above, and answer the questions through columns, I am Sir,

Very Respectfully,

AN ENLISTED MAN OF 1ST MINN. VOLS.

HEENAN, THE VICTOR AFTER ALL.

The Illustrated Sporting News (English), has the following relation to the fight between King and Heenan:

"On the 18th round King was thrown so heavily it was thought he was out of time, and it took six seconds some time before he could get on his feet again," and it adds:

"(Here the King broke into the ring, and the remainder of the fight was a mere anticlimax. In the confusion we missed the two succeeding rounds, but they were given in favor of Heenan. King soon recovered, and immediately afterward turned the tide of fortune in his favor. He came rapidly and suddenly getting weak."

This account resumes on the 21st round:

The Sporting Life describes King as thrown heavily and unconscious, and that "it required all the skill and attention of his seconds to bring him to anything like a sense of his position."

Then it describes the rush of the King, and says: "This, as a matter of course, afforded our Tom an interval of rest."

The Cincinnati Gazette comments on this fact as follows:

"The fact will be gathered that in this fight Heenan had a second experience of the boasted English love of fair play; and that, as in Frazerburgh, he had to keep not only the champion, but the crowd, who were determined that the award should go to King, from coming too close."

Heenan suffered in this fight, and that King was unable to come to time, and that by the rules of the ring Heenan was the victor. Heenan was thrown, and by a nicely arranged and protracted disorder gave him time to come to. What other foul play, but it was not strange that here, as in his fight with Sayers, when his opponent could not make a decision, and the crowd would not let him leave the ring, he should have grown wild and infuriated. It was too much to expect of human flesh that it should continue with the same spirit a struggle against a predetermined conclusion.

The following order explains itself:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 5, 1864.

(SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.)

(Extract.)

1. Captain T. M. Saunders, of U. S. Artillery, will temporarily perform the duties of Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, and Chief Muster and Disbursing Officer, for the State of Minnesota.

Major Adams will cause the necessary return over his public property and funds to Captain Saunders, and proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the field.

By Order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE Pioneer earnestly announced that Capt. Fisk would deliver a lecture before the people of Anoka on next Wednesday evening. The lecture will be delivered Thursday night.

In our notice of the arrival of recruits from Le crescent, yesterday morning, it should have been stated that the bounty given in any town, instead of the highest offered by any town. It is also but justice to say that names of George Washington, T. M. Saunders, and to those who were instrumental in securing the volunteers, and entitled to credit therefor.

SENATOR GRANT. Iowa presented a petition in the Senate on Tuesday, from the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company for grants of public lands, to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

ARRIVAL OF DELAYED MAILS.—Yesterday afternoon four of the delayed mails arrived, making eight, with a total of this brings up all arrears except one day's mail.

First Lieutenant Thomas McDonough, of Company K, Second Regiment, has resigned.

Rev. Edward D. Nell, being about to resign his chaplaincy, has forwarded his account of money received from the State for the soldiers, together with the balance remaining in his hands.

ROSKRANS' official report of the battle of Chickamauga has just been published. We have room for but a single paragraph this morning:

We expended 2,650,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and 225 of cannon ammunition, being 22,000 rounds less of artillery and 650,000 rounds more of musketry, than at Stone River.

We lost 35 pieces of artillery, 50 caissons, 5,851 infantry accoutrements, 8,450 stand of small arms.

From the report of Lieut. Col. Wiles, Provost Marshal General, it will be seen that we took 2,003 prisoners. We have missing, of which some 600 have escaped, and come in, and probably 700 or 800 are among the killed and wounded. Of our wounded, some 2,500 fell into the hands of the enemy, swelling the balance of prisoners against us to about 5,500.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Washington dispatch which came no further west by telegraph than Chicago, says that orders have been issued from the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of February.

Secretary Chase was quite ill last week.

During his recent visit to Washington Gen. Butler asked the President to call 100,000 more men from a limited number of days, promising with that force to "clean out Richmond."

Senator Wilson's latest amendments to the Reconstruction Act, admit of no substitutes, except those who are not liable to the draft, but exemption can be obtained by the payment of \$300.

A terrible accident occurred on the Northwestern road, at Milton Junction, last Monday. A freight train was standing upon a crossing, when a passenger train came up and halted. Soon after one of the engines of the freight train exploded, scattering the passengers, and killing a lady and gentleman, and wounding four others.

Madame Schinell, a fortune teller of Louisville, who her two children, were lost on the steamer Sunny Side. She had accumulated \$70,000 by the practice of her art, but failed to read her own fate.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STORM.

A Railroad Train Frozen Up On the Prairie.

Thrilling Account of the Sufferings and Rescue of the Passengers.

In our Chicago exchanges which reached us last evening, we find lengthy accounts of the great storm which raged on the first of the month. From the Chicago reporters accounts, and from the published statement of a passenger, we have compiled the following thrilling description of the perils and sufferings, endured by passengers on the Michigan Central road, who left Detroit on Thursday morning December 31st, and succeeded in reaching Chicago Saturday evening January 2d. The last place where the train was blocked was within four miles of Chicago. The scene during these three days exceeds anything known here.

From the Chicago Papers of Monday.

The train on the Michigan Central Railroad, Levi Carter, Conductor, which was due here at half past 10 o'clock, Thursday evening, proceeded with great difficulty until about four hundred yards of the Michigan road, where it was blocked by a heavy snow-drift. There, at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, it stood, and the passengers were left to their fate. The train was composed of four engines, and four passenger cars. The engines were of the latest type, and the cars were of the latest construction. The passengers were of all ages and all conditions of life. The scene was one of the most terrible that could be imagined. The snow was so deep that the engines could not move. The passengers were left to their fate. The scene was one of the most terrible that could be imagined. The snow was so deep that the engines could not move. The passengers were left to their fate.

The Michigan Southern train drawn by the three engines, started with the added freight for the city. The freight was of the most valuable kind. The passengers were of all ages and all conditions of life. The scene was one of the most terrible that could be imagined. The snow was so deep that the engines could not move. The passengers were left to their fate.

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Sibley and Sully failed, partly at least from lack of the resources which were expected from the magnitude of the preparations, or to inflict upon our army the full punishment which their numerous crimes deserved. They have by the formidable and imposing armament which, notwithstanding unusual and almost insurmountable obstacles, they paraded them to the banks of the Minnesota river, and by the gallant bearing of our troops, who, in the best opportunities afforded them, displayed those qualities of valor which the training of the service teaches them to fear and respect, at least been taught their inability to resist the power, or escape the strokes of vengeance of the Government, from whose arms they have fled in the vain attempt to elude the consequences of their unpunished crimes. Hence and destruction have followed like avenging angels upon the track of the fugitive assassins to insure the punishment left incomplete by the forces sent out against them. It is all probably a matter of time, before this scourge from east and west, and it should not be forgotten that under the circumstances, the destruction of large quantities of provisions and clothing upon which they had relied for their winter support and protection, by the troops under General Sibley and Sully, must be regarded as scarcely less fatal to them, than the more serious and sanguinary losses of the war.

Without the means of replenishing their exhausted supplies of ammunition, it may be presumed that they are in no condition to renew the war in force upon our frontier settlements while our present efforts of defense is maintained. But here can be no complete security for our border population until these bands of marauders are confined within limits reduced impassable by the powerful arm of our government, or extirpated from the face of the earth.

The vigorous prosecution of hostilities against these Indians is indispensable to the safety of our border, and the maintenance of a strong and vigilant defense upon the line of outposts now established by the Military Department of this District. Experience has already taught us that the very weakness of our frontier supplies, and the small number of our troops, even though the savage host of roving, marauding hordes upon our settlements, with a view to plunder and murder.

INDIAN FORAY OF 1863.
Sincerely had the forces of the expedition under Gen. Sibley been withdrawn from our frontier garrisons, before a small party of Indians, numbering less than a company, led by Little Crow, advanced stealthily into the heart of our settlements, and scattering in different directions, began a series of bold robberies and murders which continued in different localities throughout the summer. Sneaking themselves in the woods and grass, their presence was only revealed in the neighborhood they visited by some horrible outrage, or the more terror by the mystery which enveloped the perpetrators than even the brutal atrocity which marked the deed. The secrecy and swiftness which characterized the movement of the small band of the rapacity with which their bows succeeded each other at points far apart, in a measure revived the panic which had depopulated our western counties in 1862. The woods and prairie north and south of the Minnesota river seemed alive with the ambushed assassins.

Some of these Indians even made their appearance within six miles of St. Paul. The number of those who fell victims to the Indian raid of 1863, did not exceed twenty.

MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE STATE.
All efforts of the military force of 2,000 men, which guarded our extended line of frontier were unavailing to prevent these depredations. The prompt and vigorous execution of the State authorities are necessary to arrest a second depredation of our frontier counties. A corps of State scouts was organized to track these savages to their hiding places, and in order to collect the handful of the marauders who were in their extinction, arms were issued to them, and a reward of twenty-five dollars, afterwards increased to \$200 was offered for every hostile Sioux warrior killed.

These measures (for details of which I beg to refer you to the report of the Adjutant General) were effectual in clearing the State of hostile Indians. Of the small party of invading Sioux, nine were killed by citizens or soldiers.

DEATH OF LITTLE CROW.
Among the fact of the Indians who paid the penalty of their atrocities was Little Crow, the leader and master spirit of the Sioux outbreak, who was killed by Nathan Lamson and his son near Hutchinson. I submit to your consideration whether the brave men, who were instrumental in ending the earth of this monster, and who have been reduced to penury by the Indian raid, are not entitled to some reward commensurate with the service rendered.

FRONTIER DEFENSE.
It may be hoped that the disastrous result of this invasion will prevent any attempt of the kind in future. But it would be dangerous and foolhardy to act upon such presumption. The fact that several thousand Indians are congregated at points near our western boundary to whom murder is glory and pillage a necessity, the facilities which in spite of ordinary military precautions the immense extent of our frontier affords for sudden and secret descents upon our settlements, and the inevitable mischief which even one desperate marauder lurking in the woods and grass can inflict, warn us to omit or relax no preparations which have been found necessary for the protection of the exposed districts. The counsel and experience of the able and energetic soldier who is to succeed me, will prove of indispensable service to the State, in providing for the execution of the foregoing, and to him I gladly commit the subject.

STATE ARMY.
In this connection, I may be permitted to suggest the propriety of building a State Armory. The history of the past two years has demonstrated the necessity, particularly in a border State, of a permanent repository of State arms, and it can hardly be questioned that it would be better

to erect a building for the purpose, than to continue the extravagant cost we are now paying for an inconvenient and unsafe place. I may have mentioned that the State Armory Society has offered to convey to the State, for that purpose, the excellent site, and the foundation of the building, they once designed to erect near the Capitol, on condition of reserving a room for their exercises. The proposition is submitted to your favorable consideration.

REMOVAL OF INDIAN TRIBES.
During the past year, the people of the southwestern part of the State were relieved from a constant source of vexation and anxiety, and an important step was taken to secure the peace and prosperity of that part of the State, by the removal of the Winnebago Indians, who, with the consent of the State, were taken to new reservations on the Missouri.

The removal of the Winnebago Indians was taken in the spring to Fort Snelling, where these Indians and members of their women and children are now being fed and housed in comfort and safety, by the Government.

RED LAKE TREATY.
In the fall an important Treaty was concluded by Senator Ramsey, with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, by which the Indian title was extinguished to some 10,000 square miles of Territory, embracing the American valley of the Red River, and leaving but a small, and, in white men, worthless fragment of land owned by Indians in this State. The treaty, involving public sources of Indian difficulties has been removed. The navigation of the Red River, and the valuable and growing commerce with the Hudson Bay Company settlements, which previously were in jeopardy, have been freed from the observations and dangers arising from the pretensions of these Indians to the ownership of the soil; pretensions which have heretofore led to serious depredations and unneeded grave disturbances in the future.

INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION.
Congress last winter passed an act providing for the partial compensation of the settlers by the Indian outbreak. The Chairman of the Commission appointed by the President to examine and settle the claims of the settlers, Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, informs me that the claims presented and filed up to September 1st, numbered 2,949, and amounted to \$2,159,940.

The claims of the compensation on claims proved up and settled, amounted to \$1,370,373, of which \$200,000, the sum already appropriated by Congress, has been paid out to some 1,500 settlers deemed entitled to immediate relief. Although the recognition has been indispensable in its actions, the work is not yet completed, but this statement reveals the extent of the actual depredations committed by the Indians on property claims, and the long and arduous task of exhibiting the individual suffering and loss occasioned by the outbreak.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
That portion of Minnesota which lies on Lake Superior, comprising the counties of Carlton, St. Louis and Lake, and also portions of the counties of Itasca, Beltrami, and Lake of the Pines, has an interest peculiar to itself which deserves the fostering care of the Legislature. Mining companies, and operating there with good prospects of success. In the last appropriation for the counties were grouped with Itasca, Beltrami, and Lake of the Pines, to the upper Mississippi, to form the Third District, which sends one Senator and three Representatives. The great preponderance of the latter in representation deprives the former of any representation from their own citizens in the Legislature, and their geographical isolation from the rest of the District, prevents their participating intelligently in elections, while the votes they cast are sometimes received at the senior county, too late to be counted. It is a matter of importance to the State, as well as to the population of this locality, that the immediate and permanent interests of that vast and rich mineral and lumber region, should be represented in your councils by some one well and personally acquainted with the local geography, and physical formation and resources of the country.

I submit to you whether any relief can be afforded by your Legislation in the premises.

ASTRONOMICAL POSITION OF ST. PAUL.
No astronomical observations have ever been taken to determine the latitude and longitude of St. Paul, and its exact geographical position has never been ascertained nor correctly given in published maps.

It is time that a point so interesting to commerce, concerning the position of the capital cities of the Northwest should be established. Col. J. D. Graham, of the United States Engineer Corps, stationed at Detroit, Michigan, generously offers to visit this city with two assistants, for the purpose of making the observations necessary to obtain the information, upon the payment of their actual traveling expenses, which cannot be charged to the United States.

I recommend an appropriation for the purpose.

RAISING THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.
I deem it not only proper for me, but my duty to recommend that you increase the compensation now allowed by law to your Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The office is one at all times attended with heavy cares and responsibilities, and, in a crisis like this, with much labor. The best talent and the purest integrity will find ample scope for exercise in the faithful discharge of its duties. The present salary, at the time it was fixed, was perhaps sufficient for an incumbent who lived at the capital, and was not compelled to incur the expense of changing his residence, and renting a house in which to dispense fitting hospitalities. In these times, however, it would not be adequate for the support of an ordinary family, and under the circumstances, much less for one compelled to remove hither from some other portion of the State. The people have already been compelled to select this officer outside of the capital district, and at the present prices of rent and rates of living in St. Paul, the salary now paid in State warrants, which he com-

pelled to dispose of at a discount, is not more than half sufficient for his support. In the style in which the Chief Magistrate of the State is expected and ought to live, I do not consider it desirable that the compensation should be so increased as to render it possible for the office to be sought as a means of making money, but most assuredly, the Governor of this State ought not to be compelled to curtail a portion of his time in some trade or profession, or draw upon private resources to meet an insufficient salary, and defray his actual expenses while discharging his duty to the service of the State. His people of Minnesota are not parsimonious men, and while they would cease extravagance, they desire you to be liberal and generous, and to be contented with a duty that they consider your action in so recommending the law which establishes the Governor's salary, that the poorest man in the State can afford to accept the office.

SALARY OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.
It will be evident, also, upon glancing at the comparative rates of the Adjutant General, that the many and various duties thrown upon that office, that a salary which would be considered only moderate for the performance of merely clerical duties, is not sufficient to attract the most capable and capable men to the office. I therefore recommend an increase of his salary, at least during the continuance of our national and frontier troubles.

THE STATE MILITIA.
Under the militia law, the State Regiment, and Battalion districts have been formed, and all have been fully or to a great extent organized. The provisions for enforcing the military law as well as the plan of organization seem to be in some measure complete, and in order to establish an available force, it may be necessary for the Legislature to make some amendments to the existing statute upon that subject. The honor and safety of the State, as well as the requirements of the constitution of the United States, demand that the militia should be a force not merely in name but in reality.

THE MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.
The past year has added new lustre to the achievements of our troops. On nearly every important battle field of the war, the names of our Minnesota soldiers are strewn to mark the glorious share of Minnesota in the progressive triumphs of the Union cause. For the special history and statistics of each Regiment, and complete list of the names of the volunteers to the military department of the State, I refer you to the report of the Adjutant General.

INVALID SOLDIERS.
During the past year in the preceding year, agents have been sent to visit our sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals of the country, and furnished them with such comforts and assistance as they might require.

In June, 1862, my predecessor appointed Philip R. Cary, of Philadelphia, as an agent for the State to visit and minister to the necessities of our Minnesota sick and wounded soldiers in that city, and he continued to render this service until in Sept. 1863, when he was ordered to leave the State. No money having been appropriated for the purpose, and no salary agreed upon, I now refer the claim to your consideration. After the battle of Gettysburg, the hospital for the wounded of the 25th of October, was transferred to the hospitals of Philadelphia, the Rev. E. D. Neil, formerly chaplain of that regiment, and now residing in that city, generously volunteered to look after their wants and comforts, and to discharge the duties of the agent for the State, and distribute all articles furnished him by the State or individuals for their use.

Through the Rev. B. F. Cary, who visited the Southern hospitals on behalf of the State, I have engaged P. P. Bennett to act as agent at St. Louis, and G. E. Davenport at Memphis.

COMMITTEE TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.
I would respectfully recommend the extension of a system which, at comparatively trifling expense does so much to assuage the hardships and privations of the war, with the gentle ministrations of personal sympathy. The State can testify her gratitude to the brave men who have gone forth to battle under her star, in no more grateful manner than by the personal sympathy of her representatives. I now refer the claim to your consideration. After the battle of Gettysburg, the hospital for the wounded of the 25th of October, was transferred to the hospitals of Philadelphia, the Rev. E. D. Neil, formerly chaplain of that regiment, and now residing in that city, generously volunteered to look after their wants and comforts, and to discharge the duties of the agent for the State, and distribute all articles furnished him by the State or individuals for their use.

HOSPITAL AT WINONA.
In the month of November, I obtained by personal application, the consent of the Secretary of War to establish a hospital at Winona, for the invalid soldiers of Minnesota, knowing that the invigorating air of our climate would facilitate their recovery, and save many precious and valuable lives to their families and the country. I regret to say that this consent was subsequently reconsidered, upon representations of the Surgeon General that the locality was difficult of access during the winter.

STATE PENSION AGENT.
I invite your favorable attention to the suggestion of the Adjutant General that an agent be appointed by the State, to collect the claims of the soldiers, and to pay the bounty, arrears of pay, and pensions as may be due to our soldiers or their relatives. The plan has been adopted by other States, and we should be behind none in carrying out the claims of those who have suffered for us in this terrible conflict.

THE ALLIANCE SYSTEM.
Though the admirable working of the allotment system, under the superintendence of the State Treasurer, secures to the friends of the soldier at home the pecuniary

which he is able to transmit to them, you will regret to learn from him, that great destitution prevails among the families of our brave men, and I trust that some efficient measures may be devised and adopted for their relief.

STATE BOUNTIES RECOMMENDED.
I would suggest that Minnesota should follow the example of other States in offering a bounty to her soldiers in the field who have been disabled or may be disabled. It is presumed that state pride will prevent any of our veterans from being "bought with a price" by other States than we can pay, yet the same pride should induce us to do so to our own ability, and by so doing as a State, the burden falls more equally upon the people than when private and local subscriptions and donations are drawn from the liberal and patriotic only.

CONTINGENT FUNDS.
I call the attention of the Legislature to the reports of the State Auditor and Attorney General, recommending a contingent fund for the latter office.

The efficient defense of the rights of the State in the several courts, and especially with reference to the important interests connected with the public lands, renders this provision indispensable. A Militia Contingent Fund for the coming year will also be necessary, and I recommend that the sum of \$10,000 as suggested by the Adjutant General, be appropriated for that purpose.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.
On the second and third of July, the first of the gallant regiments which Minnesota has sent to the field—that regiment which already has the names of twenty battles written upon its standards—took a prominent part in one of the fiercest struggles of the war. Of the 200 men of the First Minnesota who had survived the disasters and triumphs of the Virginia campaigns from Bull Run to Chancellorsville, to plunge again into the shattered ranks and build a rallying point into the vortex of the conflict at Gettysburg, but ninety-two emerged unhurt from the smoke and emergency issues of the struggle. One hundred and seventy-five were wounded, and fifty-one more were added to the immortal roll of the dead heroes to find a sepulchre with over twenty-two hundred other brave men from other States, in the cemetery where they fell.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, owned the noble idea of having the States whose sons had fallen in this great battle, in the ownership and guardianship of the ground consecrated by their blood, of gathering here the sacred remains of the dead in lots appropriated to each State, and of consecrating their common glory in a monument inscribed with the names of the fallen. The aggregate expense, it was stipulated, should not exceed \$25,000, but the estimates have since increased it to \$80,000. To be divided among the States interested, in the ratio of their representation in Congress. I did not hesitate to accept at once in your behalf a proposition which ensured to the State of Minnesota a shrine safe from profanation and monuments worthy of their fame. The soldier's National Cemetery of Gettysburg was dedicated with fitting ceremonies on the 19th of November last. The names of the Minnesota soldiers in the common fund as now estimated, will be \$830, for which, confident of your approval of my action in the premises, I ask the necessary appropriation.

MILITARY STATISTICS.
Under the able and energetic administration of my predecessor, Minnesota has contributed to the field ten Regiments of Infantry, numbering 9,053, with artillery, cavalry and sharpshooters, comprising 671 men more; in all 9,725 three years men, and a Regiment of 1,248 Mounted Rangers, making the 25,943 men, besides a considerable number of recruits for all these organizations.

THE QUOTAS OF MINNESOTA.
Since my assumption of office, a new call has been made upon the State for her quota of 12,500 men for the old regiments, and an additional call for 10,000 men for the first class, under the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces." Our debt under that call was about 1,900 men, and to cancel it was as burdensome as possible to the people of an exposed frontier State. I proposed to the President to raise a regiment of cavalry to be mustered into the U. S. Service, and to be employed in protecting our border from hostile Indians. My request was granted, and every facility has been rendered by the government to aid in accomplishing the object, that could be desired. The time for raising the regiment, first limited to the 25th of October, was, together with the time for the draft for the deficiency, extended to the 30th of November, and afterwards, at my urgent solicitation, to the 4th of January, the time fixed by the President in his Proclamation of 17th October, calling for 300,000 more volunteers, for drafting the number that should be lacking of our quota under that call, at that date, Our 1st Regiment of Mounted Rangers was allowed to be mustered out before the expiration of their term of service, with a view to the enlistment of its members in the new organization. This regiment is now full, and with the recruits obtained for other organizations, our account with the government stands as follows:

The quota of troops due the Government under all calls since the beginning of the war, - 15,350
Whole number of troops furnished since the beginning of the war, - 25,943
Counting three twelve months men equal to one three years man, - 12,516
as reported to the Adjutant General's Office, and about 410 not yet reported, which leaves a deficiency of 2,423, yet to be raised, either by volunteering or draft, in order to furnish our entire quota.

THE DRAFT AND THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.
The draft did not take place on the 5th inst., as was anticipated, the postponement being doubtless made with a view to important amendments of the conscription law by Congress before it goes into operation. The reluctance of our people to volunteer into old organizations, and a lingering fear in our sparsely settled country, so late as the scene of our recent battles, by the force

hind us, that they may be needed to protect their own hearthstones, may prevent the calling of a sufficient number to avoid the draft, though the increasing energy and activity manifested by the towns in efforts to raise their quotas, give flattering promise that now, as heretofore, Minnesota will voluntarily honor all calls upon her patriotism, and devotion to the Union. I may here say, that in view of the probability that the draft would take place, and in accordance with representations made to the War Department, the system of drafting has been so modified in this State as to remedy a gross injustice in the original method of apportioning quotas, by confining to those townships whose patriotic liberality and liberality in responding to previous calls has drained them of men, full credit for any excess they may have furnished, and by charging those townships which have heretofore furnished few or no volunteers, with their whole deficiency. By this plan the burdens of the war will be equally distributed in every locality.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.
There are good grounds for believing that this is the last requisition that will be made upon the loyal States for troops. The Rebellion already staggered, death-struck, to its fall. Peace quarters of the vast area over which, when the war commenced, the treacherous and perfidious spirit of Slavery stretched its haughty scepter is already reeling from the aspired dominion. Of the twenty millions North and South that were counted on to maintain the cause and uphold the banner of the traitor chiefs, not six millions now adhere to their desperate fortunes. One year ago our predecessor was compelled to order "a succession of disasters," which had attended our arms, and the "gloom that enshrouded our distressed country." Faith in our final triumph seemed sinking in many a patriot heart; the sympathies with the unrepentant rebellion were bold and jubilant, and slandering himself under the very emblems of the Temple of Liberty.

"Hail, hailing at the noble ear before!"
It is my glad privilege to congratulate you upon the succession of glorious victories that have dispelled all gloom, and banished every lingering doubt of the fast approaching result in the total overthrow of the base conspiracy against Constitutional liberty. Their insidious cry of "Peace" is now with over twenty-two hundred other brave men from other States, in the cemetery where they fell.

Her history and fate are another lesson in proof of the great truth, "that a nation in Treachery is ruin, and above man the everlasting God!"
While she was contented with her own under the Constitution, guarded by millions who looked to her, she was secure as if through in justice and right. A large portion of the people of the Free States were in their generosity, and love of harmony, willing to give her even more than the "Thames of Denmark" in the bond of friendship. But when it was known that in her steadily advances she was seeking the hearts blood of the Government, her most chivalrous defenders followed. And when the old flag of our Union was down on the battered walls of a national fortress under the fire of stolen national guns, turned against a gallant handful of national defenders, starving for the food that unguessed vessels were waiting in sight, then in the midst of a short of twenty millions of indignant freemen from Eastern to Western ocean, "deep calling unto deep," her knell was heard. Party spirit and party prejudices were buried and forgotten in the all absorbing patriotism of the American people, and if they have since revived, it has been only for consignment to a more lasting rest until our country is saved. Among the more than half a million of freemen who are doing battle today in the holiest cause that ever stained a sword, Democrat and Republican stand shoulder to shoulder, camp side by side, knowing, only a common cause and a common enemy. It is a sublime lesson to teach the world. It is a trial and useful one for us all, and when this trial shall have ended, in the bright career of glory that awaits us, no man of this generation can ever forget the lesson of the day.

The heart swells as fervently with patriotic love as in his own. And God grant that out of this bloody ordeal may come another spectacle for the admiration of all nations, that this blood-brotherhood joined in deadly conflict on the field of battle, action been arrayed against action for destruction, yet when the contest is closed in the removal of its incumbrances and the sure triumph of the Right, the old affection may return in overwhelming tide, and through the prudence, wisdom, and magnanimity of our national councils, the old bond of Union may be strengthened with triple bands.

The way is made plain by the President of the United States in his Proclamation of amnesty, and let us pray that the olive branch may be accepted, that the flag of our fathers may be hoisted over the grave of rebellion by hands lately raised against it, and that we may all together renew our oaths of allegiance to its stars and stripes, and pledge afresh our lives and fortunes to the maintenance of its grand old motto, "E Pluribus Unum," the concentrated vision of our ancestors, the mighty spell of our past glories, and the key to a still more brilliant destiny in the illustrious pathway of future Empire.

HENRY A. SWIFT.
St. Paul, December 11, 1862.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

100 BARRELS CIDER.
Just received on consignment and for sale low, call at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,

from
Late Cash Sales, in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPIRESS CLOTHS,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cleakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool,

len and Worsted Hosiery.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS,

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirts, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets,

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sept. 13th

CLOTHING AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AT THE STORE OF

W. H. TEMPLE,

THIRD ABOVE MINNESOTA ST.

Overcoats.

FINER DRESSING, - - - \$15, \$18 and \$25.

BLACK DRESSING, CASSIMERES, - - - \$10 to \$20.

PETERSHAM, PILOT & SATINETS, - - - \$5 to \$10.

Business Coats, Frocks & Sacks

A large assortment, \$5 to \$20.

Pantaloons for the Million.

From a coarse Satinet to a fine Doan's, all new

goods, and made up in style.

VESTS.

Black Doan's, Cl. th, Figured Cassimeres, Silk

and silk Vests, of different grades.

Shirts and Drawers,

Water Caps, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Ties,

FINE WHITE AND FANCY WOOL SHIRTS.

We have now in store one of the largest stocks

of Clothing in the State. Our goods have been

bought so that we can give bargains. Those in

want of any article in our line would do well to

give us a call.

W. H. TEMPLE.

NOTICE.

MADAME ANDREWS,

Clairvoyant.

Has returned and taken the two story frame house

on Tenth St., two doors west of St. Peter's, on

right hand side, where she can be consulted for a

short time only.

Clairvoyant. Examinations \$1. Past, Present

and future, 50c.

Persons wishing to consult her, are requested

to walk up stairs without knocking. Hours from

9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST.

(Office in French's Block.)

Third Street, near the Post Office.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Jan. 1st

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

THE NEWS.

The rebel movements in the Shenandoah valley have proved a complete failure. They have failed to cut the railroad at Martinsburg, capture our forces between there and New Creek, capture Petersburg and Chambersburg, and have failed to capture the city of Washington. The rebels have been driven back to their homes, and the Union army is now in possession of the entire valley.

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revealed by comparing the effects of this cold snap here with its effects in Southern latitudes where the mercury indicated a much less degree of actual cold. From the southern limit of our State to Northern Alabama the depression of the thermometer to points from 10 to 24 degrees below zero, was everywhere accompanied with numerous instances of persons freezing to death. "Frozen to death" is the horrible cry that comes up from St. Louis, from Cincinnati, from Cairo, from Memphis, from Chattanooga. Hundreds of people; whoever, indeed, was long exposed to the pitiless storm which ushered in the New Year in the Middle and Southern States, froze to death.

It will be thought remarkable at Saint Paul that with the thermometer 14 degrees below zero, and even 26 degrees below in the State, with a fearful north wind to drive in the razor edge of the storm, not a single instance has been reported of any one freezing to death, or even freezing so badly as to require medical attention. They will not understand this remarkable exemption of Minnesota, under circumstances apparently so much more aggravated, from the dreadful casualties which registered the fatal effects of the cold spell in lower latitudes.

The opportunity is a good one to inculcate a little lesson in comparative climatology. Twice the degree of cold which slaughters men and animals like a pestilence in more Southern latitudes passes harmless over Minnesota, for this simple reason: The extreme dryness of the air which characterizes the climate of Minnesota neutralizes the effects of cold upon our winter and even of our summer atmosphere. The wonderful dryness of our winter and even of our summer atmosphere is a climatological fact whose influence is constantly felt on the whole economy of vegetable and animal life. It is one of the main causes of the now universally conceded healthfulness of this climate in diseases of the throat and lungs, of its exemption from severe frosts—and in preventing rust, mildew and blight in our crops.

But its kindly influence is never so palpably felt as in mitigating the severity of the winter cold. It is a constant subject of surprise to strangers that they feel the cold so little at stages of temperature, when the same exposure in other climates would cause insupportable suffering. Yet the philosophy of the matter is very simple. Dry air, like a woolen blanket, or a coat of Arctic furs, is a non-conductor of heat. And as the necessary facts, the dryness of the air, this metaphorical blanket, increases in almost exactly the same proportion, and holds in and stimulates the fire of vital heat within the body. Damp air, on the other hand, is a conductor of heat like a wet sheet, and under the moist and misty folds of an Eastern or Southern atmosphere, the heat passes off rapidly from the surface of the body, producing an instant sense of chilliness and discomfort.

In such an atmosphere the whole body rapidly falls to the temperature of the conducting medium, and in severe "spells" of cold, such as have recently visited the Middle and Southern States, numbers of people inevitably freeze to death—not only because the air is cold, but because it is damp.

The dry air dulls and muffles the sharp edge of the cold, the moist air sharpens and bars it till it rankles in the flesh like a Parthian arrow.

There is still another cause which operating upon a moist atmosphere gives a deadly intensity to what would here be considered a moderate degree of cold, and that is the wind. In Minnesota extremes of cold are almost always accompanied with a perfect stillness of the atmosphere. The recent new year storm was a remarkable exception, but even in this case the atmospheric motion was comparatively gentle, while in other places east and south of us it developed to the proportions of a gale. The high winds prevail in lower latitudes during the winter months, drive in and clutch the barbed points of the boreal spear which is already sharpened and whetted by the dampness of the air, while here the arrow falls harmless from the bow of the ice kings upon our still air.

From the monthly report of Hospitals at Memphis, we find the following Minnesota soldiers mentioned. Those marked * have returned to duty:

OVERLOOK HOSPITAL.—Samuel W. Franklin, Co. F, 3rd Minnesota; John Walker, Co. K, 5th Minnesota; John Kiggins, Co. G, 5th Minnesota; John Reese, Co. K, 3rd Minnesota; Chas. Decker, Co. A, 4th Minnesota. WASHINGTON HOSPITAL.—Wm. P. Seelye, Co. H, 4th Minnesota; M. Cunningham, Co. H, 4th Minnesota. GAYSON HOSPITAL.—Albert Johnson, Co. B, 4th Minnesota; A. Bryant, Co. C, 3d Minnesota; R. C. Christy, Co. G, 3d Minnesota; Chas. Willey, Co. D, 3d Minnesota. ADAMS HOSPITAL.—Wm. Dyers, Co. I, 4th Minnesota; A. D. Carroll, Co. C, 10th Minnesota; Christian Beyer, Co. B, 5th Minnesota; J. F. Pasvieve, Co. K, 4th Minnesota. USTON HOSPITAL.—Chas. D. Peabody, Co. D, 4th Minnesota; J. L. Albrecht, Co. K, 4th Minnesota.

We are requested to state that, on account of the non-arrival of Hon. Edmund Rice, the proposed St. Paul and Pacific Railroad celebration at Anoka and St. Paul will not take place to-day. Mr. Rice is still expected. When his arrival is an accomplished fact, due notice will be given of the arrangements for the proposed celebration.

Yet though one of severest extremes of cold ever known here was experienced under extraordinary meteorological conditions which trebled its intensity to the sense, we desire again to call the attention of our readers to a remarkable fact

The following Postoffices have been established: Redfield, Carver County, Minn. Aug. Krouse, Postmaster. Zellimen, Wright County, Minn. Andrew Beck, P. M.

The following Postmasters have been appointed: T. K. Sanderson, Bear Creek, Fillmore County. R. F. Barton, Elk River, Sherburne Co., Minn. Wm. Buchanan, Keenelake, Stearns Co., Minn. Johnston A. Stanton, Clearwater, Wright Co., Minn. H. E. Desbarres, Mendota, Dakota Co., Minn. Jos. Myers, Davis Creek, Washington Co., Minn.

A PORTION of the Second Minnesota, which has re-enlisted, will probably reach here the latter part of this week. Their arrival should not pass unnoticed. The city should give them a public reception worthy of their heroic career. It is high time some movement was made in this matter, and submitted to our citizens for their consideration and action.

Supplementary Report of Col. Bishop.

OFFICERS AND MEN WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES AT MOUNTAIN RIDGE.

Headquarters 1st Minn. Volts., Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.

Captain John R. Healy, A. A. Gen. and Brigadier, 1st Minn. Volts. CAPTAIN.—For the purpose of placing on record the names of officers and men of our command, who by gallant and meritorious conduct under fire, during the assault on Mission Ridge, on the 20th ult., have entitled themselves to special mention, I respectfully submit the following report as supplementary to the general report of the day.

There were present and engaged on that occasion one hundred and seventy enlisted men of the regiment, and the following named officers, every one of whom is entitled to creditable mention.

Adjutant—James W. Wood. 1st Lieut.—Wm. Brown. 2nd Lieut.—C. S. Utine, J. C. Donahover, John Moulton, Levi Over. 3rd Lieut.—James Tenbroeck, Stunt, H. K. Coates, commanding the company. S. G. Trimble, Wm. Wilson, commanding the company. J. A. Holmes, commanding the company.

Second Lieutenants—T. G. Scott, John C. Jones, Ed. L. Kenny and Thos. G. Quail. To Captain C. S. Utine, the senior of his grade in the regiment, was assigned the command of the two companies deployed to cover the formation and advance of the brigade in taking position for the assault. The duty was skillfully discharged, and in the final assault distinguished himself by his gallant example and by his coolness and promptitude in directing the enthusiasm of those who followed him.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Trimble, a gallant and faithful officer, was shot dead in the extreme front of the fight on the ridge, severely wounded and respected by his comrades in life, his death in the very moment of victory cast a cloud over our thanksgiving for the triumph for which he gave his life.

Second Lieut. Thomas G. Quail fell at the head of his men in the attack on the ridge, severely wounded and respected by his comrades in life, his death in the very moment of victory cast a cloud over our thanksgiving for the triumph for which he gave his life.

Color-Sergeant Holder Jacobs, of company B, crossed lanes with a rebel color-sergeant over a Napoleon gun on the ridge, and for a moment the two disputed its possession, only for a moment, however, as the rebel color-sergeant was soon afterward wounded, and all his guard save one was killed or wounded.

First Sergeant A. H. Reed commanded his company (K) during the engagement, being having with marked coolness and courage, he was severely wounded near the close of the fight on the ridge.

First Sergeant George A. Shuman, of company I, distinguished himself by gallant conduct during the engagement, especially by taking the colors of the regiment from Corporal Miller, who had fallen wounded, and keeping them aloft and in the front through the hottest of the fight.

Sergeants Talbot and Waterman, of company B, were killed on the ridge and in the front of the line. Sergeant Lafayette Halliday, of company B, Thomas Harny, of company E, and J. B. White, of company K, are all entitled to special mention for gallantry, as are also privates Cox, Marsh, and McClellan, of company A, and many others, whose gallant deeds, though telling in the fight, were not especially observed and recorded.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) J. W. BISHOP, Lieut. Col. commanding 2d Minn. Vols. (Official copy) JAMES W. WOOD, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Report of Rev. E. D. Neill. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1863. To the Governor of Minnesota: FRANK S. REEVE, in a few days to resign my position as Chaplain in the army, I forward my final report of the funds entrusted to me for the relief of sick and wounded Minnesota soldiers in the hospitals of this city and vicinity.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Senate called to order at 2 P. M. Roll called. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and corrected.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Senator THACHER moved to meet the House in Joint Convention at half past two, which was adopted, and the Senate Joint Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, directed to confer with the House Committee and inform his Excellency that they would receive him at that hour.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION. Senator MILLER offered a resolution providing that the Standing Committee on Education be increased to five members, which was laid over under the order.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM. Senator BERRY laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. On his motion 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The hour having now arrived to go into Joint Convention, the Senate took a recess, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

Prayer by the Chaplain, and the Journal read and approved.

Mr. Bailey, of Brown Wing, presented his credentials and subscribed the oath of office.

THE MESSAGE. Mr. SMITH, of Chicago, offered a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain the number of miles traveled by each member of the House, in coming from his home to this session. Adopted, and Messrs. Smith, Wiswell and Woodruff were appointed such committee.

FROM THE SENATE. A Message from the Senate announced that the Senate would meet the House at 2 o'clock in joint convention to receive the Governor's Message.

The action of the Senate having been concurred in, the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

IN JOINT CONVENTION.

The House having assembled and the President, members and officers of the Senate, and members and officers of the House, were present. The action of the Senate having been concurred in, the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor and State Officers were announced and entered. Gov. Swift being accompanied by the Governor-elect. Mr. Swift, having been conducted to the Convention, after which he was seated.

Senator THACHER, of Goodhue, moved that the Convention adjourn. Carried.

PRINTER OF THE MESSAGE.

The House was called to order upon the reading of the Governor's Message.

Mr. LATIMER, of Faribault, moved that 500 copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the House. Carried. Mr. YOUNG moved that the House adjourn. Carried.

—The total number of disasters to vessels on the western lakes during the last year was 100, and the loss of life 150.

New Advertisements.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at the large brick house, corner of Seventh and Robert streets.

JANUARY 10. MRS. T. E. MAGRAW.

AGENTS' Look to your interests!

Call and examine our new and improved agents' look to your interests! Call and examine our new and improved agents' look to your interests! Call and examine our new and improved agents' look to your interests!

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Ramsey County, Commissioner to receive, examine and audit all claims against the estate of Peter Wilson, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to present them to said Commissioner on or before the eighth day of December, 1863, or be forever barred.

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LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING AN ARMY IN TEXAS.

PLANS OF EARLY'S PROPOSED RAID.

HIS FAILURE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Longstreet Reinforced and Ordered to Take Knoxville.

The Copperheads Resolve to Pay the Army in Gold.

FROM KELLY'S COMMAND.

Gen. Kelly's Official Report—The Enemy's Fizzle—What they Contemplated and what they Failed to Execute.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Rebels Concentrating an Army in Texas—Preparations to Meet Sherman—Re-enlisting.

FROM NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.

Information has reached here from three or four different directions, that all the rebel forces which have been operating in western Louisiana, on the banks of the Teche river and in fact the whole force of the enemy are gathering in central Texas, and uniting to form one large army to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas. They will number at least 25,000 men.

The most ample preparations have been made to meet these forces as well as possible with the number of troops in this department. There will soon be news of great interest from Texas.

The 10th army corps still remains at New Orleans. Nearly every regiment has re-enlisted, and as veterans. The agent of the State of Connecticut is at New Orleans paying these men that State who re-enlisted \$300. The 10th Connecticut has re-enlisted in mass.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Union Troopers at East Tennessee—Longstreet Reinforced and Ordered to Take Knoxville.

New York, Jan. 10.

Latest from East Tennessee of the 8th inst. to the Herald since that our forces have been sent back from the Shenandoah valley. Our losses in four days' skirmishing reached about two hundred besides a few wagons. Rebel prisoners state that Longstreet has been reinforced by Earl and had been ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. Longstreet's army is now at Knoxville. Gen. Foster is at Knoxville. Gen. Parker commands in the field.

Blockade Runner Captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Navy Department has been advised of the capture of the rebel schooner "Marshall," by the cutter "Kennebec." She was discovered about 18 miles east of Mobile. She was from Mobile, and bound for Havana with a cargo of 250 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her manifest and other papers were thrown overboard.

Snow—Disasters.

POMPERY, Missouri, Jan. 8.

A snow storm commenced here in a night, and fell on snow (10 A. M.) Two despatches from the 20th and 21st, and one from a Virginia regiment, came into this city via telegraph yesterday.

Arrival from Nassau.

New York, Jan. 9.

The steamer Governor Bailey, from Nassau, arrived to-day.

The rebel steamer "Lacy," with cotton, arrived at Nassau, Dec. 21.

The Death of Archbishop Hughes.

Particulars of his Last Moments.

Who Shall be His Successor?

A telegram received to-night from Cumberland says all is quiet and the railroad perfectly safe.

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The rebels will not be able to accomplish anything at present in the Shenandoah valley, owing to the recent winter weather and condition of streams. The Shenandoah river is impassable from floating ice, and movements of our forces have been such as to produce the impossibility of bridge building by the enemy. It is not expected that Early will remain in that section after the present month.

FROM WASHINGTON.

False Statement—Copperhead Resolutions—Assuming Developments—Hospitality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The statement that S. M. Clark, the chief of bureau in Treasury Department has been suspended from duty, is totally without foundation. There is authority for denial. There will probably be a rigorous examination as to the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress met on Saturday evening in the Capitol with Hon. J. L. Harrison, of Pa., in the chair, and unanimously adopted the following important resolutions, offered by Hon. James Brooks of New York.

WARRANTS. Gold or silver is paid to Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold or silver are received from the people at Custom Houses in payment of duties, and the people are taxed to pay the interest on the national debt, therefore the people are entitled to have the gold or silver in the army and navy should be paid in gold or silver or their equivalents in amount, and be so also.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the resolutions which may be presented to the following resolution from a committee appointed to consult upon the political condition of the country.

Resolved, That the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, is unwarranted, impotent, revolutionary, and unconstitutional, and is therefore repudiated.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that General Meade, Hancock, Meigs and Ingals arrived there last evening.

Extraordinary developments concerning the management of affairs in the cavalry camp at Glendale implicate parties in whom there must confidence have been placed. It is alleged that the recent stampede of horses was made by the officers.

The late inspection of hospitals in the Atlantic States developed the fact that all are notoriously provided with necessities and luxuries, and inspectors recommend the benevolent attention of the sanitary committee to those in the West.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Movements of Officers—Disinfecting—Sentenced to be Shot—Medical Director Held—Meade Goes to Pennsylvania.

New York, Jan. 10.

An army of the Potomac dispatch of the 9th, to the Herald, states that General Meade has been ordered to go to Washington.

It is surmised that Gen. Hancock has been relieved from the command of 24 corps, and that Gen. Warren takes his place; and that Gen. Meade has resigned, and that Hancock has been appointed to the command of this army.

Weather cold.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 10.

In pursuance of the sentence by the general court martial, Isaac N. Whinnery, 19th Indiana, Thomas Adams, 12th Tennessee

DIED.

At Dover, Jan. 11th, 1864, MARGARET McGRORTY, aged 16 years.

Funeral at John McHenry's to-day at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Sunday evening, the 10th inst., KATIE, infant daughter of L. B. and Hattie Sprague, aged 10 months.

We had a faded here but to bloom in Heaven. Today, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

Funeral at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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Funeral

Miscellaneous.

LADIES LOOK FOR YOURSELVES.

20 Per Cent. BELOW COST!

LARGE REDUCTION IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

From this date till the 1st of February.

MRS. J. B. LYGO.

Proposes selling

WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

At the following low prices, viz:

Yellow Bonnets at \$1.00 worth \$2.00

White Bonnets at \$1.00 worth \$2.00

Black Bonnets at \$1.00 worth \$2.00

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ST. PAUL LAMP STORE,

(Branch of the great Aladdin.)

Opposite Pioneer Office.

IRON, Hardware, Nails,

Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts,

and all other Goods in our line, sold Wholesale

and Retail.

Warehouse 151 Third Street, St. Paul.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam

Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Cast-

ings of all descriptions. Has the largest stock

of Patterns of any establishment in this

state, and is prepared to do all kinds of

casting, and all other work promptly, at the

lowest rates. Particular attention given

to the construction of Steam Engines and

other machinery.

GILMAN & CO.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for sale

by the Pioneer Foundry, at the Agricultural

Works, 151 Third Street, St. Paul.

CORRUGATED, SLEIGH SHOES AND

FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

CARBON OIL.

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COP-

PER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

etc.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

PATENT AMALGAM BELL,

SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL HOUSE OR

SMALL CHURCH.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sloves, Tin Ware, Hardware, Hollow Ware,

Stove Traps and Shingles. Highest prices paid

for all kinds of Scrap Iron and Steel. Cash

paid for Wheat, Wool, and all other goods.

First store from Third Street, St. Paul.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CASE

Steel Axes, Also 25 dozen Red River

Axes, also 25 dozen Assorted Axes, first

quality.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000

POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for

cash.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

BOOKS AND BOOK-CASE

FOR SALE.

The Complete Works of Shakespeare, in 3 vols.

History, Comedies and Tragedies.

The Life of the late Duke of Wellington, com-

prising the campaigns and battle-fields of Wel-

lington and his contemporaries, and a detailed ac-

Hardware.

J. B. BRADEN,

Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturers

a full and complete assortment of

IRON,

Hardware, Nails,

Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts,

and all other Goods in our line, sold Wholesale

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Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

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SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COP-

PER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

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For sale by

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SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL HOUSE OR

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For sale by

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FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Stove Traps and Shingles. Highest prices paid

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Groceries.

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PUTNAM'S

FRESH CANNED

RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

STRAWBERRIES,

PEACHES,

PINE APPLES,

CHERRIES,

NEW DRIED

BLACKBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

CHERRIES,

PEACHES,

APPLES,

RAISINS,

CITRUS,

CORRANTS, SAGO, FARINA,

TAPIOCA AND HOMINY.

Stuart's White Drip, Extra Honey, Golden, Am-

ber and Sugar House Syrups.

New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Fine Apple

Cheese, and a complete and desirable

stock of Fresh

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

S. K. PUTNAM,

near the Post Office.

CIDER.

100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes Labels and Carboys, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

GEORGE E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth

streets, delivered to all parts of the City free of

charge.

APPLES.

200 bbls. selected

Fall and Winter Apples

AT PUTNAM'S.

Chico White

Winter Wheat Flour,

AT PUTNAM'S.

CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.

Extra Hamburg,

AT PUTNAM'S.

J. F. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

PRODUCE DEALERS,

SIBBY STREET, - - - NEAR LEVEE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

BEAUPRE & KELLY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

<

Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter DRY GOODS,

Late Cash Sales in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUMIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPIRE CLOTHS.

FRENCH REPS.

PARASOLLETS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

Every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

len and Worsted Hosiery.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and Colored

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirts, Tickers,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CLOTHING AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

AT THE STORE OF

W. H. TEMPLE,

THIRD ABOVE MINNESOTA ST.

Overcoats.

FINE DRESSING, CASSIMERES, \$1.50 and \$2.00

BLACK CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Miscellaneous.

ST. PAUL LAMP STORE,

(Branch of the great Aladdin.)

Opposite Pioneer Office.

OLDS, LAMPS, SHADERS, GLASS, LANTERNS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, CANS, &c., &c.

The Largest Stock, The Greatest Variety, and the

Cheapest Goods

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

Wholesale Buyers supplied at Eastern

cash prices.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS:

AT COMBS' BOOK STORE,

CAN BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF

Children's Books,

Gift Books,

Photograph Albums,

Bibles, Prayer Books,

&c., suitable for presents. Call in and examine.

DIARIES for 1864, all Styles.

dear

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.

CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,

No. 3, Prince's Block, Jackson Street,

St. Paul, Minn.

40 BUSHELS CHOICE RYE

Just received by

CHICAGO BREWERY.

A. H. WIMBISH,

Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

LILL & DIVERSY

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK

AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT

FOR SALE BY

WM. CONSTANS,

AGENT, ST. PAUL.

WE HAVE LADIES'

Hardware.

J. B. BRADEN,

Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturers

a full and complete assortment of

IRON,

Hardware, Nails,

Sheet of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts,

Axe, Horse shoes, Horse Nails, Sleigh

Shoes, Thimble, Screws, Carriage

Trimmings,

Warehouse 124 Third Street, St. Paul.

Wagon and Buggy Wood,

Iron Kettles, Coal, Window Glass and Sash,

and all other Goods in our line, sold Wholesale

and Retail.

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Groceries.

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RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

STRAWBERRIES,

PEACHES,

PINE APPLES,

CHERRIES,

NEW DRIED

BLACKBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

CHERRIES,

PEACHES,

APPLES,

RAISINS,

CITRUS,

CURRENTS, SAGO, FARINA,

TAPIOCA AND HOMONY.

Stuart's White Dried Apples, Golden, Am-

er and Sugar House Syrups,

New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Pine Apple

Cheese, and a complete and desirable

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

S. K. PUTNAM,

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CIDER.

100 Bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes of Grapes and Raisins, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

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At the corner of Jackson and Fourth

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APPLES.

200 Bbls. selected

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,

PATENT MEDICINES.

And in fact every article appertaining to the **DRUG BUSINESS**, and will guarantee satisfac-

tion, both in **QUALITY** and **PRICES** of GOODS. Jan 13-14/64

1864. COOLEY, CARVER & CO., 1864.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,

CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third.

SAINTE PAUL.

BRADFORD BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Nos. 157 and 159 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Are now opening an immense Stock of Domes-

tic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods to which they

call the attention of the Merchants of the North

west—among which we offer the following:

25 Cases M. De Laines,

25 Bales Twilled Flannels,

20 " Plain colored do,

100 Cases Denims,

75 " Stripes,

30 " Ticking,

50 " Cotton Flannels,

20 " Linseys,

3000 lbs. Wool Yarn,

1000 doz. Wool Socks,

200 Bales assorted Batting,

250 Cases Prints,

200 Bales Shirtings,

50 Bales Fine Shirting,

24 Bales Satinets, all grades,

10 " Grey Cassimeres,

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of the Minne-

sota, Fairbairn and Cedar Valley Railroad Com-

pany for the appointment of three Commissioners

to examine and assess the damages which may be

sustained by the several owners or claimants of

the lands through which the road of said Com-

pany (the St. Paul branch) is located within the

county of Ramsey in the State of Minnesota, by

reason of the appropriation of such lands for

the purpose of said Company.

To the several owners and claimants of the

lands in this notice mentioned, or of any part

thereof, and to all and every person or persons

having or claiming any estate, right or interest in

any portion of such lands: You and each of you

are hereby notified that an application will be

made by and in behalf of the Minnesota, Fair-

bairn and Cedar Valley Railroad Company, to the

Court of the Second Judicial District, of the

County of Ramsey, in said Ramsey County, on

the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1864, at

eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for

the appointment of three Commissioners to ex-

amine and assess the damages which may be sus-

tained by the several owners and claimants of

the lands in this notice mentioned, or of any part

thereof, or upon which the road of said Com-

pany is located, and to the said Commissioners

to select and take the same, by said Company, for

the purpose of said Company, to the right of way

for their road, the necessary turnouts, sites

for water buildings, conduits, tanks, depots, sta-

tions, and other structures, and to ascertain and

fix the compensation to be paid therefor by

the Company.

The following is a description of the lands

within the county of Ramsey, through or

upon which said road is located, and which is

sought to be taken and appropriated for the

purpose aforesaid:

In Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul.

Part of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 36.

Part of lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 37.

The whole of block 38.

The whole of block 39.

Part of lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 41.

The whole of block 42.

Part of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 44.

Part of lots 1, 2, 3

THE CITY.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—ST. ANTHONY. The week of prayer has been observed by most of the religious denominations. Union prayer meetings have been held in the Presbyterian Church with a good degree of interest and attendance. The meetings were conducted by the Pastors in succession: Rev. Mr. McKee—Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. McKee—Methodist; Rev. Mr. McKee—Congregational; Rev. Mr. McKee—Indian Missionary.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church every evening this week—the pastor to be assisted by the other pastors. The Baptist Church will have preaching by their pastor, assisted by the late Chaplain Cross, every afternoon at 5 o'clock, the special interest manifested in their congregation during the appointments.

The oldest Baptist church in the State, except the St. Paul church, was organized in 1806, and has sent out colonies for the foundation of other churches, until the "mother of churches" had become weak and feeble, but now, as we have reported, with vitality and vigor the St. Paul church is working both in the home and in the field, and in the future under their influence and co-operation will increase to sustain the Baptist cause in St. Anthony. They ask the personal presence of all Baptists in the vicinity, consistent with their duties in their own churches, and especially of those who are holding religious services in their homes, and they earnestly invite the assistance and co-operation of all interested to sustain the Baptist cause in St. Anthony. They ask the personal presence of all Baptists in the vicinity, consistent with their duties in their own churches, and especially of those who are holding religious services in their homes, and they earnestly invite the assistance and co-operation of all interested to sustain the Baptist cause in St. Anthony.

The ladies of the Congregational church are to have a social next Friday evening. From about five were crowded out of yesterday's party.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, "Pale Luna," is again on his feet with her "pensive face," mildly leaning on the terrestrial sphere. Some people have immortalized herself by the following verses:

TO THE MUSE.
O Muse, be kind to this poor girl,
Who, like the rose, is fading in the field,
And, like the rose, is fading in the field,
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There will be a meeting of the Saint Paul Lyceum, at the rooms of the Good Templars in Concert Hall Block, on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at which the following question will be discussed:
Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is necessary for permanent union and peace of the United States.
All interested are invited to attend.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Messrs. Scheffer, Gordon and Frank Wood are authorized by the Society to receive the names of lady and gentlemen singers, to form a mixed chorus.

LIBRARY NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the Saint Paul Library Association, for subscription, will please call and pay the Treasurer before the 19th inst., at the office of Berne, Dutton & Co.

FESTIVAL AT WHITE BEAR LAKE.—The Festival at White Bear Lake, on Monday evening, was a regular old-fashioned jollification. The bear was won by L. C. Dunn, the city boys being beat in their marksmanship by the country lads.

POLICE COURT.—A boy about twelve years of age, named John Morrison, was arrested on charge of stealing a turkey from Wm. Young, butler of the Justice sent him to jail for one week.

FORT SWEETING.—But few are aware that there are enough souls at this post to make a good sized town, and with women and children proportionate would be nearly as large as St. Anthony and Minneapolis together. There are 1,800 men now in garrison there.

The case of the contested Probate Judge came up before the Supreme Court yesterday. Lambert asked further time to prepare his answer and the case was postponed until Friday.

Joe Hall serves up a second edition of those fat turkeys to-day at 11 o'clock. All who are hungry and dry are invited to be present.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Some unprincipled parties have put up a large amount of worthless stuff called Salubras, and scattered it all over the Western States, much to the detriment of D. B. De Land & Co.'s excellent Salubras. This worthless stuff is put up in blue or green paper and called "D. B. De Land & Co.'s Salubras." Beware of these cheap Salubras. It is put up in bright red paper. Beware of imposition.

LOCAL NOTICES.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH LEGISLATURE.—If you want a first-class served or roasted fat, call and leave your order with T. HARRIS, Custom Tailor and Shoe Maker, Third Street, second door east of Maria's Crockery Store. He will insure satisfaction every time. Jan 12-13

BERNARD & CO.'s stages are now running to La Crosse in *twenty-eight hours*. Three large comfortable stages leave every morning at 8 o'clock. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, an extra stage leaves, which leaves over night at La Crosse and Winona. J. C. BURBANK & CO. St. Paul, January 13, 1864. Jan 12-13

A GRAND BALL will be given at Parson Willoughby's, on Friday evening, the 15th of January, 1864, to which all are invited of respect to the cause. The St. Paul String Band has been engaged for the occasion. Jan 12-13

JO. HALL serves up six large turkeys to-day at 11 o'clock for the benefit of the legions of Members of the Legislature, lobby members, officers of the Army, and "any other man." Jan 12-13

AUCTION.—LANGLEY & TEMPLE will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY NEXT, January 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the Household Furniture belonging to the late Thomas Martin, deceased, at his residence on Jackson Street, first house above Whitaker's Union Livery Stable. LANGLEY & TEMPLE, Auctioneers. Jan 12-13

NORTHWESTERN SEWING MACHINE Agency, J. B. Austin & Co., 230, Third Street, St. Paul.—The celebrated Noiseless Grover & Baker, and the unexcelled Lock, Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot Florence Sewing Machines. Purchasers can have their choice of Machines with the privilege of changing if not satisfied. Jan 12-13

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, UTERINE AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SULLIVAN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec 24-25

SIX HUNDRED Salted Hams and Shoulders for sale at J. FROST'S Old Grain Store, on Wabash street, near the Bridge. Jan 12-13

STAR and GARTER SALOON, Jackson Street, next to Hillingworth's Mammoth Tobacco Store. The only place where you can get a genuine Hatter and Hat. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Oysters served in every style and at all hours. Jan 12-13

DON'T USE SODA.—Nor any of the common kinds of Salubras in making bread, if you value health and desire to have bread that is palatable. Always use De Land's Chemical Salubras, and you will have a pure article. It may be had at the grocers. Jan 12-13

PRESS BOOK BINDERY.—We take occasion to inform our friends and the public that we have in connection with this office one of the best BOOK BINDERS and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS in this city, and are prepared to do all kinds of book binding as desired. MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books, for Railroads, Merchants, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call. Jan 12-13

METROPOLITAN BILLIARD HALL AND RESTAURANT.—Joseph Hall, Proprietor.—This establishment is one of the most fashionable and popular in the city, and is fitted up in a style that will compare with any in the East. The Billiard Room is furnished with six of Pinet's best marble ball Tables—two of which are arranged for the carom game. Oysters, and all kinds of game, &c., will be served up on short order in the Restaurant Department. Jan 12-13

GOLD-PLATE RE-POINTED EQUAL to New, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise. Apply to E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturing Office, 15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City. Dec 1-11

The Alabama is said to be approaching the Pacific coast, and fears are entertained that San Francisco may be attacked. The navy department has decided to send two or three men of war to that point immediately. Jan 12-13

The warm weather continued yesterday, and the snow was considerably softened by the consequent thaw. Jan 12-13

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PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy

of the great principles for which the Armies of

the Union are contending against the hosts of

Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a News-

paper, it has, in the third year of its publication,

reached a circulation of more than 100,000 COPIES

OTHER JOURNALS IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which it

to culminate in the approaching Presidential

Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide

whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall

perish with her infernal offspring, or survive

to generate a new progeny of National anarchy

and disaster—this Prospectus is the only one

of its kind, and it is the duty of every citizen

of the Union to read it, and to send it to every

other citizen of the Union.

The Prospectus is published at the office of

J. C. BURBANK & CO., 112 Third Street, St. Paul.

Every citizen of the Union should

Take the Press.

Because it is the only Republican and reliable

Journal published in the State.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper,

should

Take the Press.

Because in all its departments of Telegraphic,

General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in

the extent, variety and interest of its Home and

Military Correspondence, it is universally admit-

ted to be the best and most comprehensive

Journal published in the State.

Every citizen of the Union should

Take the Press.

Because it contains every important public docu-

ment, speech or letter bearing on the great ques-

tion of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested in

the legislation of the State and Nation

should

Take the Press.

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE

STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the

only Journal which publishes all the LAWS

OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF

CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will

contain full and carefully prepared reports of the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLA-

TURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and

mechanic, should

Take the Press.

Because it contains full and accurate daily

Monetary and Commercial news, and the

LATEST MARKETS, and because its circulation

being double that of any other paper, it is

the favorite medium of advertising in all

departments of trade, agriculture, manu-

factures, and the general advancement of

the State and Nation.

Everybody desiring of promoting

immigration to Minnesota should

Take the Press.

Because it is the best paper to send abroad

to disseminate a correct appreciation of the

resources of the State.

Every soldier should

Take the Press.

Because it is the best medium of Home news,

and of military intelligence from the various

regions which it publishes in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS

JOURNAL, should

Take the Weekly Press.

Special attention being given to the Department

of TALES, POETRY and GENERAL READING.

THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the cream

of all the Literary, News and Miscellaneous

literature of the day, and is especially prepared

for Family Reading, and for the Library of

the Family. The WEEKLY PRESS contains

nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a

circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly

in Minnesota.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Press.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable

quarterly in advance.....\$9.00

To city subscribers, payable weekly..... 20

By mail, payable for any time in advance, at

the rate per year of..... \$9.00

Tri-Weekly Press.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in

advance) at the rate per year of.....\$9.00

Clubs of five, to one address, each..... 450

Clubs of ten, to one address, each..... 1.00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year.....\$2.00

Five or more copies each, one year..... 1.75

Ten or more copies each, one year..... 1.50

Twenty or more copies each, one year..... 1.50

Address,

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed

by the Probate Court of Ramsey County,

Minnesota, to receive, examine and audit

all claims against the estate of Henry A. Lam-

bert, deceased, hereby gives notice that all

persons having claims against the estate of said

deceased are required to present them to said

Commissioner for allowance within six months

from the eighth day of December, 1863, or be

forever barred.

The Commissioners will meet on the third

Monday of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M., and

at the office of J. P. Knicker, corner of Third and

Robert streets, on Saturdays, at the residence of

S. M. Flint.

J. P. KIDDER,

Commissioner of estate of

Henry A. Lambert, deceased.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

NUMBER 11.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

THE INAUGURAL.

On our second page this morning will be found the able "Inaugural Address" of Governor Miller, delivered at the Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday.

It is a clear and succinct document, laying down a programme to which no loyal man would take exception. Our school and railroad systems are duly appreciated by the Governor, as they were by the outgoing Governor, and the recommendations made concerning them are worthy of the serious attention of the Legislature.

He recommends the appointment of agents to secure immigration, and characterizes it as an important subject.

Gov. Miller pledges himself to aid in the development of the resources of the State and in discharging our whole duty as a loyal State to the general Government.

The audience chamber was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and at the conclusion of the Governor's Address he was greeted with a round of applause.

EX-GOV. SWIFT.

Hon. HENRY A. SWIFT, who yesterday retired from the Executive chair of this State, has, during the six months which he has held this position, added to the high reputation which he previously sustained as a public officer, and a gentleman of the strictest integrity.

The interests of the State have been carefully guarded, while the noble cause in which the loyal people of the whole country are so deeply interested, has been advanced in every possible manner. The measures which he adopted last summer in raising State troops, prevented a stampede from the frontier counties, restored confidence among the settlers, and were thereby of incalculable benefit to the State.

His administration throughout has been prudent, yet effective, and productive of permanent good.

We are happy to know, that though he declined to occupy the position of Governor, he has not been less diligent in his duties as Senator.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND CAVALRY.

Governor Swift made the remaining appointments of the officers of the Second Regiment of Cavalry on Tuesday. The Field and Staff officers of the Regiment now stand as follows:

Colonel—Robert A. McLaren.
Lieut. Colonel—Wm. Thayer.
Major—E. A. Rice, John M. Thomson and Robert H. Rose.
Adjutant—John T. Morrison.
Quartermaster—Martin Williams.
Commissary—Andrew J. Whitney.
Surgeon—Jared W. Daniels, 1st Assistant, Dr. Taylor; 2d Assistant, Dr. J. A. Verrill.
Co. A—Capt. John M. Jones; 1st Lieut., E. Field, Jr.; 2d Lieut., Wm. L. Drury.
Co. B—Capt. Benjamin Jones; 1st Lieut., Lewis J. Patch; 2d Lieut., Richard O. Hunt.
Co. C—Capt. A. M. Everett; 1st Lieut., Thomas Thomson; 2d Lieut., J. L. Cutler.
Co. D—Capt. Jas. M. Paine; 1st Lieut., Lyman B. Smith; 2d Lieut., Robt. Wood.
Co. E—Capt. Robt. F. Slaughter; 1st Lieut., Henry Rugg; 2d Lieut., John R. Howard.
Co. F—Capt. Isaac Houghton; 1st Lieut., Edward Hamilton; 2d Lieut., Isaac Van Doren.
Co. G—Capt. Jacob Nick; 1st Lieut., Henry W. Bingham; 2d Lieut., Geo. B. Tomlinson.
Co. H—Capt. P. B. Dury; 1st Lieut., Saml. B. Miller; 2d Lieut., Geo. Andrews.
Co. I—Capt. Isaac Houghton; 1st Lieut., Wm. Sherman; 2d Lieut., Henry P. Phillips.
Co. K—Capt. Henry S. Howe; 1st Lieut., Jonathan Denow; 2d Lieut., Thomas Leake.
Co. L—Capt. Horatio S. Bingham; 1st Lieut., Frank McGee; 2d Lieut., Charles B. Lincoln.
Co. M—Capt. John C. Hawley; 1st Lieut., S. Gardner.

By reference to an order published elsewhere, it will be seen that Gov. Miller has very appropriately re-appointed Adjutant General Mahan. Gen. Mahan has had his usual duties largely increased by the Indian war but has been eminently successful in conducting the business of his office.

Our dispatches this morning announce that H. L. Voss, Esq., of this city has been confirmed as U. S. District Attorney for Minnesota. Mr. Voss returned from a lengthy absence yesterday.

The formal opening of the railroad by the Legislature and City Council will take place on Monday next. The rest of the programme will be as announced in the invitations.

All of the State officers elected last fall took the oath of office yesterday for their ensuing terms.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 13th, 1864.

[THE GOVERNOR'S MILITARY ORDERS, NO. 1.]

The term of office of Col. OSCAR MALDEN, as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Inspector General of the Military Forces of the State, having this day expired, his reappointment to said office is hereby announced. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

STRENGTH MILLER, Governor.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 2.]

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 1st Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 2d Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 3d Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 4th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 5th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 6th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 7th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 8th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 9th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 10th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 11th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 12th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to the officers and men of the 13th Minnesota Cavalry, for their gallant and heroic conduct in the battle of the Clouds, and for their subsequent valorous and successful campaign in the State of Missouri.

EXEMPTIONS.

COMPLETE LIST OF THOSE WHO OBTAINED EXEMPTION FROM THE DRAFT IN THE 2ND DISTRICT.

The Cause for which Each were Released, and Residences of the Same.

We are indebted to Capt. Keith for the following complete list of names of persons who were exempted during the time allowed for this purpose by the Government:

MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

St. Paul, 1st Ward—M. L. Vobler, Rodolph Martini, Patrick Reine, Henry Greenleaf, John Costello, Lawrence Miller, Louis Platt, Henry Pike.

St. Paul, 2nd Ward—Adam Beck, Joseph P. Lindzey, John Doherty, J. M. Mason, Marcuss Messing, F. W. Traeger.

St. Paul, 3rd Ward—V. S. Combs, Joseph Hoyer, Adam Ruel, Goofred Eitel, T. F. Masterson, Andrew Spencer, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Eli, Michael Wilson.

St. Paul, 4th Ward—Arthur Keefe, J. M. N. Haw-
thorne, Thomas Slater, John Luby, Benjamin W. Freeman, John P. Lewis, Louis Kauch, George Knapp, Patrick Markey.

St. Paul, 5th Ward—Samuel G. Sloan, J. B. Braden, William Kennedy, John Kinnear, John McMe-
lon.

Hastings—First Ward—Michael Marsh.

St. Paul, 6th Ward—James Carroll, Little Canada—Simon Daulton and Paul Millette.

St. Paul, 7th Ward—August Hamner.

St. Paul, 8th Ward—Ebenes. Nelson, Ernest War-
lingham, J. P. Peck, C. R. Sauton, J. A. Chaffee, Jerome Hollenbeck, James Stauch-
field, John Moller, M. L. Chase and Isaac At-
water.

St. Paul, 9th Ward—John A. Wilson, William Scott, Alpheus Scott and Benjamin A. Toole.

St. Paul, 10th Ward—Michael McNamara.

St. Paul, 11th Ward—Patrick Gormley, St. Anthony—J. H. Overlock, Ont Sweet, Isaac H. Moulton.

St. Paul, 12th Ward—John H. Thompson, St. Anthony—Graham George, T. Bruce, Excelsior—Knight H. Whipple.

St. Paul, 13th Ward—James Stone, Ethan Bar-
tholomew, William Dugan, Patrick Ryan, West St. Paul—William Foly, Peter Fien-
den.

St. Paul, 14th Ward—James Newnam, James Welch, Timothy Huys.

St. Paul, 15th Ward—J. Estes, John Hogan, Reserve—Archie McDonald.

St. Paul, 16th Ward—James S. Whitcomb, Vase—Hans Hanson, James S. Whitcomb, Washburn—W. H. Campbell.

St. Paul, 17th Ward—Isaac Helcher, Joseph W. Hopkins.

St. Paul, 18th Ward—Patrick Farling, William Barrett.

St. Paul, 19th Ward—M. L. Sprout, Lawrence Nessel, Martin Grady, W. R. Munger.

St. Paul, 20th Ward—William Fallon and J. Fallon.

St. Paul, 21st Ward—James Dewire and Edward Woodhull.

St. Paul, 22nd Ward—Daniel Dargins and Patrick Murray.

St. Paul, 23rd Ward—Thomas O'Brien and William Bennett.

St. Paul, 24th Ward—Peter Fitch, Crystal Lake—Andrew Miller.

St. Paul, 25th Ward—John Humes and Thomas Mayon.

St. Paul, 26th Ward—John Van Valkenburg, Brookings—James H. Dean, Alfred M. Adams, E. J. Thompson and Thomas Kelley.

St. Paul, 27th Ward—Thomas Linsenfeld, Chaska—Philip Perrell.

St. Paul, 28th Ward—Homer Stevens, Hyde Park—Thos. Perrell.

St. Paul, 29th Ward—Homer Stevens, Hyde Park—Thos. Perrell.

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St. Paul, 152nd Ward—Homer Stevens, Hyde Park—Thos. Perrell.

Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter DRY GOODS,

from
Late Cash Sales in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LINEN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPIRE CLOTHS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Soutages.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool
len and Worsted Hosiery.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirts, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Sept. 1-17

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CLOTHING AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AT THE STORE OF

W. H. TEMPLE,

THIRD ABOVE MINNESOTA ST.

Overcoats.

FINE BRAYER, \$14, \$18 and \$25.

BLACK DOCKIN, CASSIMERES

AND CLOTH, \$14 to \$20.

PETERSHAM, PILOT & SATINETS, \$8 to \$18.

Business Coats, Frocks & Sacks

A large assortment, \$30 to \$35.

Pantalons for the Million.

From a coarse Satinet to a fine Doekin, all new

goods, and made up in style.

VESTS.

Black Doekin, Cloth, Figured Cassimeres, Silk

and silk Vests of different grades.

Shirts and Drawers,

Winter Caps, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Ties,

FINE WHITE AND FANCY WOOL SHIRTS.

We have now in store one of the largest stocks

of Clothing in the State. Our goods have been

bought so that we can give bargains. Those in

need of any article in our line would do well to

give us a call.

W. H. TEMPLE.

my30-17

NOTICE.

MADAME ANDREWS,

Clairvoyant,

Has returned and taken the two frame house

on Tenth-st., two doors west of St. Peter-st., on

right hand side, where she can be consulted for a

short time only.

Clairvoyant Examinations \$1. Past, Present

and future, 25c.

Persons wishing to consult her, are requested

to walk up stairs without knocking. Hours from

12 A. M. to 12 P. M.

SPRING TRADE TO THE MER-

CHANDISE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our un-

equalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YAN-

KEE NOTIONS, WOOLIES, GOODS,

HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA,

GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED

GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better induc-

ements in goods and prices. We have every facility

and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade

at a profit below Eastern figures.

Special attention paid to all orders accom-

panied with money or orders.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

No. 75, 76 and 78 Lake St., Chicago.

my31-17.

Hotels.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURHAM, Proprietor, would respect-

fully announce to the traveling public that he has

opened the new and commodious building on the

corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the ac-

commodation of travelers, where he will be hap-

py to see his old friends, and all others who may

pay to see him with their patronage. The house is

newly renovated and refurnished. We have every facility

and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade

at a profit below Eastern figures.

Special attention paid to all orders accom-

panied with money or orders.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

No. 75, 76 and 78 Lake St., Chicago.

my31-17.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened

and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the

Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of

the public patronage. - - Good Stabling and

careful Hosts in attendance.

my31-17.

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GUL-

den and Ambro, a choice article, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

dec10-17

ST. PAUL LAMP STORE,

(Branch of the great Aladdin.)

Opposite Pioneer Office.

dec10-17

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. PAUL LAMP STORE,

(Branch of the great Aladdin.)

Opposite Pioneer Office.

dec10-17

CHEAPEST GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

Wholesale Buyers supplied at Eastern

cash prices.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

AT COMBS' BOOK STORE,

CAN BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF

Children's Books,
Gift Books,
Photograph Albums,
Bibles, Prayer Books,
&c., suitable for presents. Call in and examine.
DIARIES for 1864, all Styles,
dec1-17 AT COMBS' BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.

CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,

No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson Street,

St. Paul, Minn. no10-17

40 BUSHELS CHOICE RIPE

ONIONS.

A. H. WIMBISH,

Just received by

CHICAGO BREWERY.

dec10-17

LILL & DIVERSY

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK

AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT

FOR SALE BY

WM. CONSTANS,

AGENT, ST. PAUL.

dec10-17

WE HAVE LADIES'

BUTTON SNOW BOOTS,

ALSO

BALMORAL SNOW BOOTS,

Misses' Snow Boots

AND

Children's Snow Boots,

JUST SUITABLE AT THIS TIME.

We have just received some

New Styles of Ladies' Boots,

(None like them in the city.)

FLANNEL-LINED.

You will say they are the

MOST SPLENDID BOOTS

You ever saw.

All other styles that are made for

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Boys and Girls,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

dec10-17

J. McCLOUD, JR.

Commercial Broker,

No. 103 Third Street, (Catholic Block.)

Will buy and sell

REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANDISE

Of all kinds on Commission,

LOAN MONEY, MAKE COLLECTIONS, PAY

TAXES, &c., &c.

dec10-17

NO. 1 CARBON OIL,

For sale low, wholesale and retail to close con-

signment, at

The St. Paul Lamp Store,

Opposite Pioneer Office,

dec10-17

Hardware.

J. B. BRADEN,

Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturers

a full and complete assortment of

IRON,

Hardware, Nails,

Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts,

Axes, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Sleigh

Shoes, Trunk Nails, Carriage

Trimmings,

Warehouse 154 Third Street, St. Paul,

ap12-17

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery, Steam

Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Cast-

ings of all descriptions. Having the largest as-

sortment of Patterns of any establishment in

this State, we are prepared to cast in Iron and

Brass Casting, of finishing, promptly, at the

lowest Eastern rates. Patterns Steam Engine and Boiler

repairs.

GILMAN & CO.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 Horse Power, for sale very

low. The Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural

Works. (all)

CORRAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND

FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low.

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COP-

PER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

PATENT AMALGAM BELL,

SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL HOUSE OR

SMALL CHURCH.

For sale low by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Stores, Tin Ware, Hardware, Hollow Ware,

Steel Traps and Shingles. Highest price paid in

cash for Wheat, Wool, Old Copper, Iron, Lead

and Rags. Robert-st., first store from Third-st.

mar14-17

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST

AXES; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first

quality, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

dec10-17

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL

ROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the

Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 13th, 1863, trains

leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake

street, as follows:

6.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at

Detroit at 6.30 P. M.; Toronto at 6.30 P. M.;

Buffalo, 4.30 P. M.; New York, 3.45 P. M.;

Boston, 12.00 P. M.

5.40 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at

Detroit at 6.00 A. M.; Toronto, 4.45 P. M.;

Buffalo, 5.00 P. M.; New York, 11.50 A. M.;

